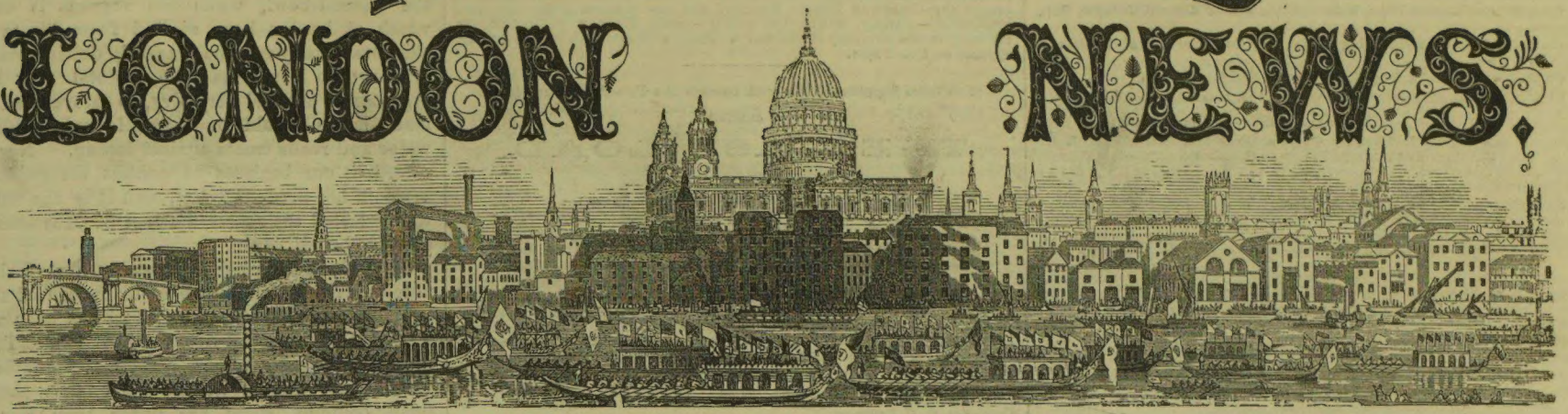


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1722.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6^d.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: A RESERVE OUTLYING PICKET.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Trunkville, Beltrington, Cheshire, the wife of Robert B. Moore, Esq., solicitor, Birkenhead, of a daughter.

On May 24, at Hobart Town, Tasmania, the wife of Richard Uniacke, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Silverspring House, near Cork, the wife of William T. Barrett, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Cardross, Lady Horatia Erskine, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Grosvenor-square, Lady M. Majendie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. J. H. Saffie, Thomas Arthur Fitzhardinge Kingscote, fourth son of the late Colonel Kingscote, of Kingscote, Gloucestershire, to the Hon. Evelyn Mary, fourth daughter of the late Lord Gifford.

On the 29th ult., at St. Mark's, Jersey, by the Rev. S. R. Pigott, Vicar of Bredgar, Kent, and father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. George Thompson, Henry Pigott, Esq., of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Helena, only daughter of George Gaudin, Esq., of the Terrace, St. Helier's. No cards.

DEATHS.

On July 25, at Mussoorie, India, Ann, widow of Major W. J. Rind, Royal Bengal Army, and eldest daughter of the late Jonathan Johnson, Esq., aged 69.

On the 1st inst., at Innsbruck, Jane Elizabeth, Lady Langdale, widow of Henry, Lord Langdale, late Master of the Rolls, in her 77th year.

On the 3rd inst., at Broxbourne, Herts, Eleanor, Lady Rivers.

On June 15, at Pekin, Lowry Fitzroy Herschel, youngest son of T. F. Wade, Esq., C.B., H.M. Minister in China, aged nine months.

*. * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8.		STAFFORDSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:	
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.		Annual Poultry Show at Stafford (three days).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.		WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Frederick K. Harford, M.A., Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Harvey, M.A., Rector of Hornsey.		Doncaster Races: St. Leger.	
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.		Nottingham Horticultural Society Exhibition.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain.		National Social Science Association: Meeting at Plymouth begins—Lord Napier and Ettrick president.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m., the Rev. William J. Loftie, M.A., Assistant Preacher.		Worcester Musical Festival: Selections from "Samson," "The Creation," &c.	
MONDAY, SEPT. 9.		Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society: Annual show at Bolton (three days).	
The great Municipal Reform Act passed, 1855.		THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.	
British Museum reopens.		Worcester Musical Festival: Bach's "Passion" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.		FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.	
Moon's first quarter, 2.3 p.m.		Worcester Musical Festival: "The Messiah."	
Festival of the chairs at Worcester Cathedral; Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; Sermon for the Clergy Widows' and Orphans' Charity, by the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D.		Bury St. Edmunds Horticultural Society Exhibition.	
Doncaster Races: September Meeting.		SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.	
Worthing Annual Athletic Sports.		Holy Cross Day.	
		The Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 15	3 15	3 57	4 17	4 42	5 17	5 41

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Sept. August	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles. In.
28	30.240	57.8	48.0	72	2	45.2	71.4	W. WSW.	170 000
29	30.042	59.7	50.4	73	7	52.3	70.0	SW. WSW.	250 000
30	29.776	58.2	52.6	83	8	53.9	66.3	SW. SSW.	234 104
31	29.786	56.5	48.0	75	5	49.4	66.0	WNW. WSW.	170 000
1	29.811	65.6	54.4	69	8	56.7	75.6	WSW. SSW.	235 116
2	29.608	68.5	58.4	72	8	57.9	81.9	S. SSE.	167 000
3	29.608	68.5	58.4	72	8	57.9	81.9	ENF. SE. S.	247 080

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.290 .. 30.094 .. 29.342 .. 29.735 .. 29.933 .. 29.881 .. 29.660

Temperature of Air .. 59.7 .. 61.9 .. 62.0 .. 60.5 .. 59.7 .. 68.3 .. 67.9

Temperature of Evaporation .. 54.5 .. 57.4 .. 58.0 .. 54.2 .. 56.7 .. 62.9 .. 62.5

Direction of Wind .. WSW .. SW .. WNW .. WSW .. SSE .. NW .. NW.

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Copies which are to be sent abroad—printed on thin paper for foreign postage (the ordinary Edition being charged double)—must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of (a) .. 1d	Germany .. 2d
Alexandria { via Southampton .. 1d	Gibraltar { via Southampton .. 1d
{ via Brindisi .. 2d	{ via France .. 3d
Australia { via Southampton .. 1d	Holland, via Belgium .. 2d
{ via Brindisi .. 3d	India { via Southampton .. 2d
Austria .. 2d	{ via Brindisi .. 3d
Belgium .. 1d	Italy, via Belgium .. 2d
Brazil .. 1d	Mexico (a) .. 1d
Canada .. 1d	New Zealand .. 1d
Cape of Good Hope .. 1d	Norway, via Denmark .. 5d
China { via Southampton .. 2d	Spain .. 2d
{ via Brindisi .. 3d	Sweden, via Denmark .. 4d
Constantinople, via Marseilles .. 2d	Switzerland .. 2d
Denmark, via Belgium .. 3d	United States .. 1d
France .. 1d	West Indies .. 1d

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

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NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Every Evening at Seven. The Drury Lane Drama, REBECCA. Scenery, Dresses, Appearances, and Cast of Characters as at Drury Lane Theatre. Conclude with A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, forso many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season—an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels) Messrs. Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—"Hindustan to Nawarah," "Charing-Cross to Calcutta in Two Hours," Hamilton's Excursions, via Mont Canal and the Suez Canal. Magnificent Scenery by Tebbin and Son. Cleopatra, Mr. A. Wieland. Mr. Beverley, the popular tenor, from the Gaiety Theatre, in conjunction with Mr. and Madame Hayes, will sing every evening. First Class, 3s.; Second, 1s.; Third, 6d. Open every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have discontinued issuing Double-Priced Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and one uniform Price has been established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary Sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of a Two-Page Engraving, entitled

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The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

So long as it was understood that the operation of the new Licensing Act was confined to interference, more or less desirable, with public-houses and their frequenters, that portion of society which considers a tavern as at best a necessary nuisance, and its patrons as persons of whom the less notice is taken the better, might pass the subject by with a lofty indifference. We are very happy to give vast sums of money for paintings of "hostelries of the olden time;" we confess to an acquired taste for the Dutch pictures in which three boors are carousing and one is insulting the hideous landlady; nay, we tolerate modern public-house life to the extent of admiring any charming little tableau of a wayside inn and a picturesque group of happy peasants quaffing ale and listening to a wandering Italian organist. But the real street public-house is a vulgar affair, and the very substantive has been converted into an adjective of contempt. Many excellent persons wish that all such places were shut up, or, at all events, permitted only in back streets through which respectability never passes, except in a carriage, when the main thoroughfare is taken up. Of the interests of such establishments, of their management, and of the ways of their patrons, respectability desires to know nothing.

But it would seem that the "gods of Epicurus" are no longer to sit up aloft, disregarding the troubles of their bibulous inferiors, or noticing them only with a smile. The new law is to smite, we are told, "with an equal foot" at every door. A startling exposition of its power has just been made by a magistrate. A gentleman has been charged with having taken more liquor than was good for his own health and the peace of society. This act is punishable, even though society's peace be not broken. But the gentleman pleaded (through his able solicitor) that whatever he had performed in the way of excessive refreshment was done in his own dwelling. "No doubt," said the magistrate, "that the law enacts a penalty for offences committed in this borough. You do not deny that your client's house is in the borough?" This homethrust appears to have astonished even the solicitor himself. With no simulated indignation he exclaimed, "Does your Worship mean to say that I may not get tipsy in my own house?" His Worship did mean to say so, or at least to say that the client must not get tipsy in his; and, in Sir Walter Scott's words, he "gave a lively colour to his intimation" by inflicting a fine.

If this be sound law, and we believe that the magistrate has read the Act correctly, it will be seen that we have passed into a new state of things. The Act indicates what the old writers call a *punctum temporis*. The hackneyed maxim than an Englishman's house is his castle is now utterly crushed out, and may be appealed to no more, even when clap-trap is most particularly wanted by a gushing orator. The house may be his castle, but let him beware how he sends his seneschal into the donjon-keep for a second flask of malvoisie. If the first have not been sufficient to wash down the pasties of the doe, they must be eaten without liquid aid, or with water. For let the night-owl be roused with too roaring a stave, and straightway a myrmidon will thunder over the draw-bridge, will bid the portcullis be raised, and will stalk into the banquet-hall with a greeting from a tyrant magistrate, who invites the lord of the castle to an interview in an inquisitorial chamber on the morrow. No more safety in an Englishman's castle. The age of revelry is past.

Those who hold with Candide that everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds, may see a good slice of the millennium in the new order of things. We hasten to say that we are not condemning it, and that we are by no means concerned to vindicate an Englishman's right to deprive himself of reason in his own house. Logically, there is no propriety in his being permitted more freedom to do so in one place than another. Practically, indeed, it may be urged that intoxication in one's home may be worse than a similar offence abroad, for the master of a house is influential there, and should set a good example to those who are intrusted to his care. He is somebody, and should maintain his dignity and decorum,

let the wandering nobody disgrace himself as he will. Moreover, if the wandering nobody hears him loud over the wassail-bowl, while the vagrant is smarting with wrath at having been ejected from his tavern, a mischievous enmity may be excited, detrimental to society. We have no doubt that the teetotal folk have a dozen arguments, cut and very dry, to prove that an Englishman's house should be his castle only while he drinks water and reads tracts against toping. Nor, as we have said, is it our business to contest the point. Absolute Wisdom has made the law, and it is the duty of those who selected the representatives of Absolute Wisdom to obey its behest.

But the historian-journalist has, nevertheless, a curious note to write in the course of his record of the year. He inscribes memorial that an effort has been made to alter a feature of the social life of the nation. Those who are angry, and justly angry, at the abominable amount of drunkenness among us—we may fairly observe that in these columns there has never been any concession to the cant of "jollity," in so far as it meant intemperance—may as well recollect the number of years during which vast and elaborate pains have been taken to make Englishmen associate the ideas of merriment and drinking. The union has been celebrated in art and in song. The beaker of our ancestors, the flowing bowl of our grandfathers, have been the types of British enjoyment; and though we do not now request the friend of our soul to sip this goblet and dry that pensive tear, though we do not proclaim that the bottle's the sun of our table, or desire the regal purple stream to flow, the glasses still sparkle on the board, and Mahomet is still referred to when the claret-jug lingers too long. We neither expect nor desire to see the good gifts of Providence abandoned at the bidding of law or of fanaticism; we have not so much to "cheer man's heart" that we can afford to forego that which was expressly given for the benevolent purpose. The educated class has learned moderation, and we believe that the example will spread—and continue to spread—until the general public opinion shall denounce the drunkard as a brute and give him an offending brute's reward. Whether the active machinery now set to work to accelerate reform will be effective we have to see. But it is distinctly worth putting on record, as we have endeavoured to do, that in the year of grace 1872 the law ordained that an Englishman shall not do what Hamlet recommends Polonius to do—"play the fool in his own house."

It has not been necessary to wait till now in order to satisfy oneself that the trade and commerce of this country are both active and prosperous. They who require formal proof of the fact have only to look about them. *Si monumentum queris circumspecte*. Every branch of industry—with such exceptions only as tend to prove the rule—seems to be doing a remunerative business. The savings of the nation for the last two or three years have found an unusually profitable employment. There is abundance of capital for all legitimate enterprise, to make no mention of a great deal that is not legitimate. For some time past money has been cheap, because, in seeking to reproduce itself, it has had to encounter the competition which comes out of abundance. Almost every kind of industry, consequently, has enjoyed the benefit of a comparatively easy access to the capital which it needs. The general business of the country, therefore, has been exceptionally active. The wants of the world—that is, of what we call the civilised portion of it—have created an immense demand. It will be remembered that, previously to the war between France and Germany, a confident conviction had taken possession of most European States that some such war was inevitable, and that it could not be long delayed. Of course, a conviction of this kind paralyses commercial enterprise. Everybody kept his business within those limits traced for him by the necessity of the times. The reaction came with the peace, or, at any rate, followed it at no distant interval. It came with a force and a volume unprecedentedly great and extensive. It resembled the inflow of a spring tide. It exceeded all former experience. It gave life to all forms of business. It has not even yet exhibited distinct symptoms of diminution. It will not, probably, for some months to come.

The state of things to which we have referred is not altogether and without exception agreeable. It has its drawbacks. It has evoked, and is evoking, scrambles for a due participation in the prosperity of the country which make not a little noise and cause not a little inconvenience. People with fixed incomes—that is, who receive certain sums of money periodically without reference to its purchasing power—are beginning to learn by experience that a time of general abundance of money is not by any means the best time for them. A rise in prices may seem to be a benefit to those who sell, but it is otherwise to those who buy, and who only buy for their own consumption without intending to sell again. We have no right to be surprised that labour, in all its varieties of form, should have striven hard to place itself in a better position with regard to capital. We may lament—as, indeed, we do—that there is no recognised and quiet way of adjusting the demands of the one to the interests of the other. All "strikes" are necessarily wasteful; they are usually accompanied by great anxiety, some privation and loss, and a powerful ebullition of angry feelings. They are the thunderstorms of the economic

world. They occur when the atmosphere is overcharged with that electricity which constitutes life. They tend, perhaps, to secure a more equable diffusion of the benefits arising out of the prosperity of the country; but no one can deny that they do so at the expense of much that is worthy of being sedulously cherished.

We are not sure that rapid and extensive rise in prices should be taken, in an unqualified sense, as advantageous in itself. It is, unquestionably, a sign of a surplus abundance of capital; in other words, of large accumulations, whether of money or of money's worth, in recent years. The working classes, for example, who sell their labour at a dearer rate, also purchase their means of living at a higher price. Doubtless, on the whole, they rise to a higher level than that which they occupied during the preceding period of inactivity and depression, and, to some extent, it may be pretty confidently predicted that, even throughout the next period of reaction, they will maintain some fair proportion of the advance they have established. Better houses, better clothes, better diet, better education—these, the immediate results of higher wages, will not entirely pass away when employment becomes less active than it is. At any rate, this is one of the changes which we may leave to be declared by time and events, without suffering it to cast a shade over the present sunshiny aspect of affairs.

The extraordinary animation of the trade and commerce of the country is indicated first, by the Clearing-House Returns, and, secondly, by those of the Board of Trade. They are something unprecedented in magnitude. Last year, our exports amounted in estimated value to not less than £222,519,777, being an increase on the preceding year of £23,000,000. The Returns of the Board of Trade for the first six months of 1872 show a continued and progressive augmentation over the year 1871. Of course this activity is telling upon the revenue in the most gratifying manner. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has reason to congratulate himself on the probable surplus he will have to distribute at the commencement of the next financial year. Since April 1 last, up to Sept. 1—or during a period comprising about a third of the year—the increase of the revenue of the United Kingdom, without taking the income tax into account, has been nearly a million and a half, as compared with the same period last year. Supposing this increase to be maintained through the remainder of the year, it is calculated that the surplus of the Chancellor, including the natural augmentation of the income tax, will amount to from four millions to four millions and a half sterling.

It is as well, however, to exercise caution in drawing conclusions as to what will be the revenue returns for the current financial year. There are almost always contingencies of a most uncertain character which enter into and modify the final result. Let us hope that enough is already known respecting the character of the harvest to warrant our inferring that no serious deduction need be made on that account. We have touched, perhaps, the highest point of commercial prosperity which we have reason to expect. If our recession from that point be protracted beyond former precedents, and the trade of the country become more contracted by slow and small degrees, the result will only correspond with the numerous signs which now point to the future. It is not very likely that the revenue for the year will be sensibly diminished by declining trade, even if trade should begin to droop before the financial year has closed. Possibly, moreover, a wise and statesman-like application of the excess of income by the Chancellor of the Exchequer may give a renewed impulse to the business of the country and further retard the inevitable reaction.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar, and visited the Duchess of Manchester, at the Invercauld Arms Hotel.

On the following day the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Ida Hope visited the Queen, at the castle. The Rev. Dr. Taylor dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee, arrived at the castle. Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros left Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Watson. Dr. Watson dined with her Majesty.

On Monday Earl Granville arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance upon the Queen. His Lordship dined with her Majesty. The Hon. Montagu Sackville West arrived at Balmoral.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has driven to the Glassalt Shiel and to various places of interest in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Her Majesty has left the castle on her visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle.

The Queen has conferred a peerage upon Sir John Hanmer, of Bottisfield Park, Flintshire.

Her Majesty has sent to Mr. H. M. Stanley a magnificent gold snuffbox, richly set in brilliants. Accompanying the gift is a letter from Lord Granville, expressing the Queen's high appreciation of the prudence and zeal displayed by Mr. Stanley in opening a communication with Dr. Livingstone, and so relieving her Majesty from the anxiety which, in common with her subjects, she had felt in regard to the fate of that distinguished traveller.

The Duke of Edinburgh has had excellent sport shooting and deerstalking. Yesterday (Friday) week his Royal Highness was out on the White Mounth, and killed three stags, one of which was a remarkably fine animal. On the following day the Duke went deerstalking on the Corrie of Lochnagar and top of Ballochbui woods and killed six stags.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Critchill House, Wimborne, on Saturday last, where his Royal Highness remained the guest of Mr. and Lady Augusta Sturt until Wednesday. On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in the church upon the Critchill domain, which was built by the late Mr. Sturt. On Wednesday his Royal Highness visited the racing stables at Woodyate's and afterwards proceeded to Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury. The Prince has during the week taken part daily in the autumn manoeuvres.

In reply to an application from the Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners that the Prince should lay the foundation-stone of the Aberdeen Breakwater, his Royal Highness, in a letter through Sir William Knollys, has expressed his regret that he will be unable to do so, as he does not purpose undertaking any public functions for the next few months.

The Princess of Wales continues at Copenhagen. Her Royal Highness dined on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert on Thursday week. On the following day the Princess was present at the official distribution of prizes at the Industrial Exhibition, when the King of Denmark presented the medals to the successful competitors. On Saturday last the Princess was present at a picnic at the old Abbey of Vallö. Her Royal Highness dined at the residence of Count Moltke.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the mouth of West Loch, Tarbert, on Wednesday week, on board the steam-yacht Columbia. They remained on board during the night, and landed next morning at Ronachan, Kintyre, whence they drove to Marcharoch House, their Kintyre residence. On Saturday last the Princess and the Marquis visited Iona and the South of Mull, having steamed round the latter island in the yacht Columbia. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll were also on board. After spending several hours on St. Columba's Isle, where an arch with several beautiful devices had been erected for the occasion, the party returned to the yacht. On the following morning they paid a second visit to Iona, and in the afternoon landed at Bunnassan, where great preparations had been made for their reception by the Argyll tenantry. After visiting Mr. Campbell, of Gowanbrae, and the female school in the village of Bunnassan, the Marquis addressed the assemblage in front of the hotel (Mr. Bankier's), thanking them for their kind welcome. The party left on Monday for Islay.

The French Imperial family are now residing at Beaulieu House and Paoshun Villa, Cowes. The Emperor has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to walk out daily.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LAST LOAD.

It is still the custom in some remote parts of the country, where old observances are held in veneration, to bring home the last load from the harvest-fields with music and merry-making; and surely if the completion of any work deserves to be festively kept it is when, after weeks of hopes and fears, oscillating with the weather, "the plump wain at even brings home four months' sunshine bound in sheaves."

Bloomfield has left us a picture of harvest-home in Suffolk, where the foremost man in the field was honoured with the title of "lord," and at the "horkey," or harvest-home feast, he collected money from the farmers and visitors, to make a frolic afterwards called the "largess" spending. But even in his time this custom was going fast out; and it has now become a pretty general practice to present the farm labourers with a small sum of money instead of the harvest supper. The bringing home the last load is thus sung by Bloomfield:—

Home came the jovial horkey load,
Last of the whole year's crop;
And Grace among the green boughs rode,
Right plump upon the top.

Some curious instances of old customs in connection with the harvest-home are given in Timbs's "Things Not Generally Known." The "Queen of Harvest" was anciently brought home with the last load of corn; though an image was formerly thus richly dressed up to represent the Roman Ceres, as recorded by Hentzner, in 1598, in a harvest-home at Windsor. Here, too, were the pipe and tabor, the latter taken from the timbrel of Miriam, as an accompaniment to her song of victory after the passage of the Red Sea.

Hentzner, as we learn from Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," says:—"As we were returning to our inn (in or near Windsor) we happened to meet some country people celebrating their harvest-home. Their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having, besides, an image richly dressed—by which, perhaps, they signify Ceres; this they keep moving about, while the men and women, and men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can till they arrive at the barn." Moresin, another foreign writer, also tells us that he saw "in England the country people bring home" (from the harvest-home I presume he means) "a figure made with corn, round which the men and women were promiscuously singing, and preceded by a piper or a drum." "In the north," says Mr. Brand, "not half a century ago, they used everywhere to dress up a figure, something similar to that just described, at the end of harvest, which they called a kern-baby, plainly a corruption of corn-baby, as the kern-clurn supper is of corn-supper."

The Hock Cart, "with all its gear," is thus commemorated by Herrick:—

Come, sons of summer, by whose toils
We are the lords of wine and oil;
By whose tough labours and rough hands
We rip up first, then reap our lands;
Crown'd with the ears of corn now come,
And to the pipe sing Harvest Home.
Come forth, my Lord, and see the cart,
Drest up with all the country art.
About the cart hear how the rout
Of rural younglings raise the shout:
Pressing before, some coming after,
Those with a shout and these with laughter.

Reports come in from various quarters of heavy thunderstorms during the last few days, and at Egerton, near Dudley, a man was struck dead.

Father Hyacinthe, the famous French priest, has followed the example of a still greater reformer in the sixteenth century, by entering into the holy bonds of matrimony. The event was celebrated on Tuesday, the lady being the widow of Mr. Edwin Ruthven Merriman, of the United States of America. Father Hyacinthe wrote to the Paris *Temps* a letter announcing his intention to enter into the bonds of matrimony; declaring, however, that he does not and will not in so doing give up his title of priest, and affirming that this act of independence, though it may be considered of terrible solemnity, concerns only his private life.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

There are few persons in town—that is, at the West-End—to experience a sensation; but those who read in Tuesday's second editions that Canterbury Cathedral had been in flames will not easily forget the gasping anxiety with which they hurried through the telegram to learn what ruin had actually been wrought. There was a strong sense of relief when we found that the damage had been confined to a portion, yet a large one, of the roof. Except our venerable and venerated Abbey, no Gothic edifice is so dear to the Londoner as the glorious Cathedral of Canterbury, for the very simple reason that we all know it so well. Its beauties are associated in our minds with numbers of pleasant memories of Kentish holidays; and, in fact, it seems to belong to us. Some of us are old enough to recollect the time when the glory of the north, York Minster, was fired by the mad brother of the great painter, John Martin. That was in days before railways, and comparatively few persons were then acquainted with York. Yet, my contemporaries will remember the indignation with which, even then, the news was discussed in society, and how, in an accession of anger, which was honest if not rational, it was declared that an example ought to be made of poor Martin, for the sake of deterring other maniacs from such acts. The indignation that is felt in regard to this Canterbury fire is much more reasonable. We have a right to ask to whom it was that repairs involving so much danger to the cathedral were intrusted, and whether there is no architect, clerk of works, or respectable foreman whose business it was to watch over such operations, and why they were left to reckless or stupid workmen. The roof was known to be in the highest degree inflammable, being composed of wood from which the turpentine had not been extracted; yet men are sent aloft with a fire-pail, of course unprotected, and with a high wind blowing, and they are unwatched. Somebody upsets the furnace, and the cathedral is saved almost by miracle. In the "dark" ages there would have been a vigilant sentinel, in the shape of a priest or monk, to see that the sacred building was not put into needless jeopardy; but of course modern ecclesiastics are much too enlightened to pay such superstitious reverence to wood and stone. Besides, the cathedral was insured in a fire-office! So the clumsy workmen were left to do their business as per contract, I suppose; and we may well rejoice that things were no worse. It would be too much to expect that, even had the whole cathedral been destroyed, any new system of vigilance would have been contrived for the safety of our other architectural treasures; but if it is not too much to ask of "skilled labour"—to interfere with which is almost a capital offence—might we humbly and respectfully suggest that where a charcoal furnace is set down amid inflammable timber, that furnace should have a wirework covering which would prevent the fatal embers from flying. This may be a presumptuous suggestion; perhaps the carrying it out would in some degree hinder the average destruction of cathedrals, and so cut off employment for some of the "sons of toil;" it may even be against Union rules. But some little indulgence might be extended to the feelings of those who regard the destruction of a cathedral as one of the greatest disasters that can occur. We await inquiry, and specially we await information on the question as to who sent aloft fire in its most dangerous form without taking ordinary precautions against probable casualty.

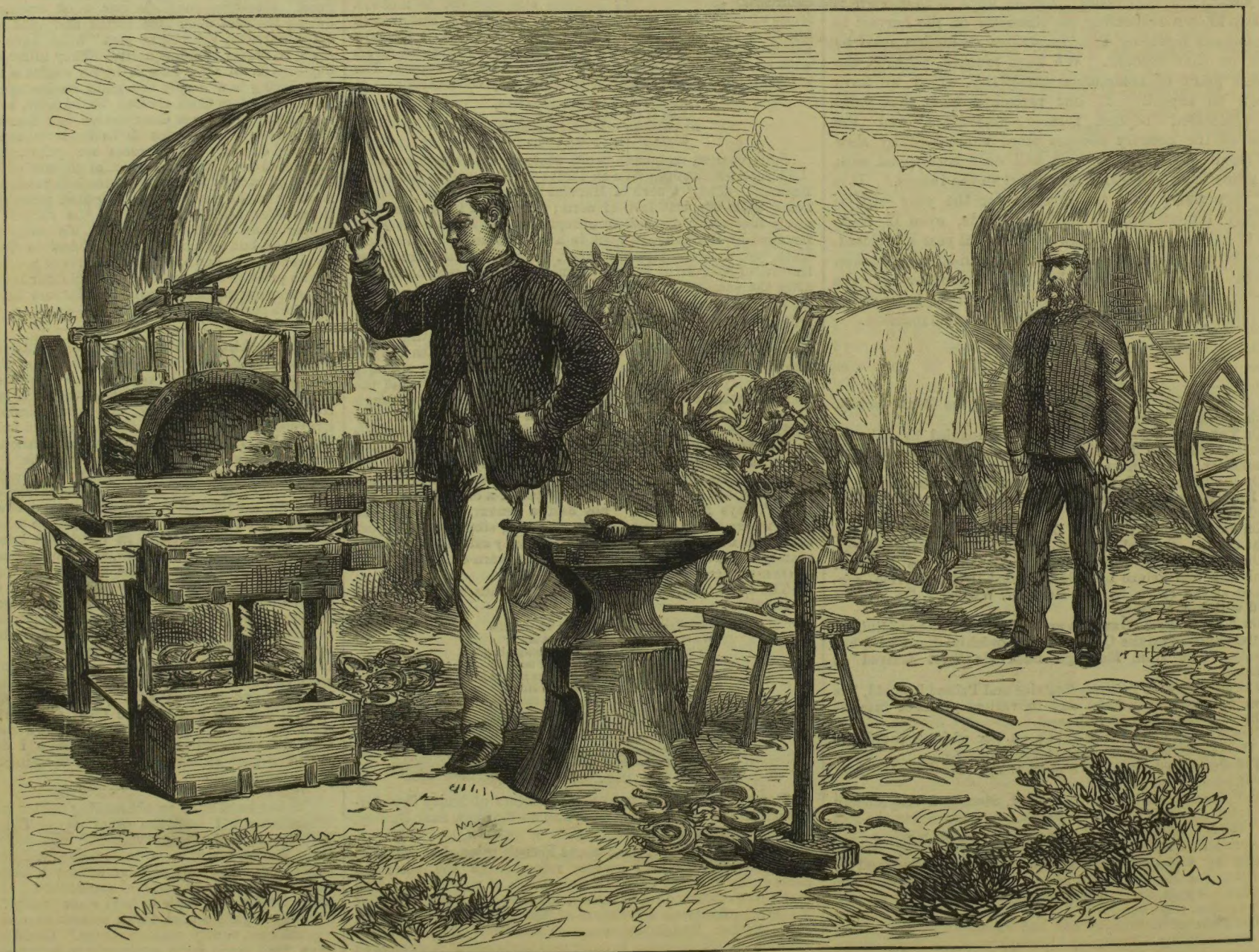
"Smallpox may be said to have disappeared from London," says the Registrar-General. Our general health is remarkably good. Whooping-cough is our worst enemy. We have had during the past week 2188 births and 1236 deaths. But our other enemies, the "light cart" folks, have done what they could to reduce this inequality. They killed one person every day—seven in all. This is by no means a low average, and, considering how empty the main streets are, the industry of the drivers does them credit. To be sure, as carriages are all gone away, there is a clear course for the retail charioteers, and anyone who happens to be in town can testify to their splendid driving. Their races are quite exhilarating, if you happen to be on the pavement, or on one of those little harbours of refuge which have been compassionately established midway in the road, where affrighted pedestrians may shelter themselves behind posts until the furious grocer or fiery draper shall have dashed by. We cannot all go to the St. Leger, but we can see a good deal of Olympian sport in Regent-street; and shall we complain of seven deaths in a week as the price of such amusement? Rather let us be grateful to the enterprising tradesman who intrusts their carts to such brilliant performers.

Mr. Ruskin, at Florence, has been so aggrieved by the incessant ringing of church bells that he has published a strong protest against what he regards as a nuisance and a profanity. He has indeed couched his remonstrance in language so potent that it may be held by the weak-minded to savour of irreverence, though he is the last man to intend anything of the kind. I have on more than one occasion dealt here with the secular side of the question—that is, I have noted the exceeding inconvenience caused by the needless clashing of enormous bells in the heart of a great city during the hours when we are remembering that *laborare est orare*. Bells are an anachronism. The humblest person who wants to go to church has watch or clock at hand, and knows exactly when to attend. Nobody, I suppose, is the more likely to go because a set of ringers make a noise at him for half an hour. As regards the country, of course one knows all that is to be said about the "sweet village bells," and with a great deal of it one is heartily disposed to agree, and to forget that the sweetness is produced by the exertions of artists whose energies are materially stimulated by shillings and beer. But that a gang of ringers should be allowed to disturb earnest men at hard work on business days, or that the dwellers in streets should be dazed and stunned with peals on the day of rest, is an absurdity which will survive until some practical legislator shall interfere. Meantime, Mr. Ruskin's remarks should be read and pondered over; and although I do not quote the religious part of his argument, it is eminently deserving of consideration.

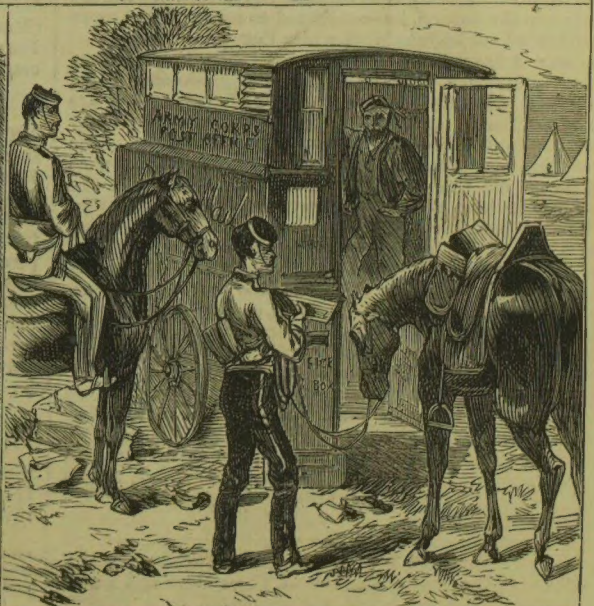
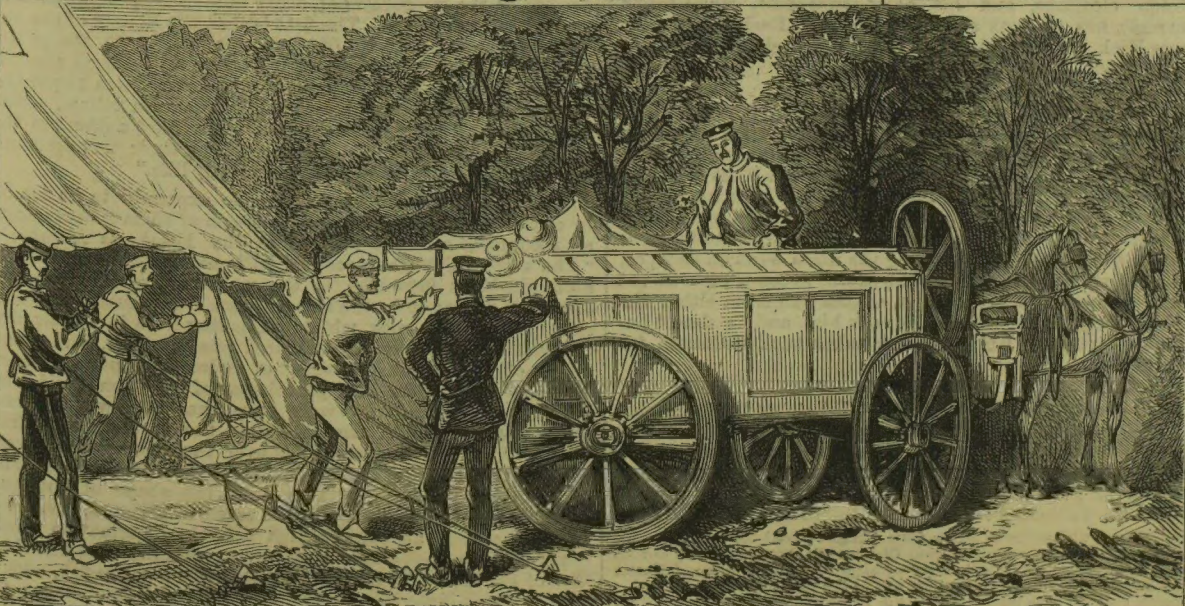
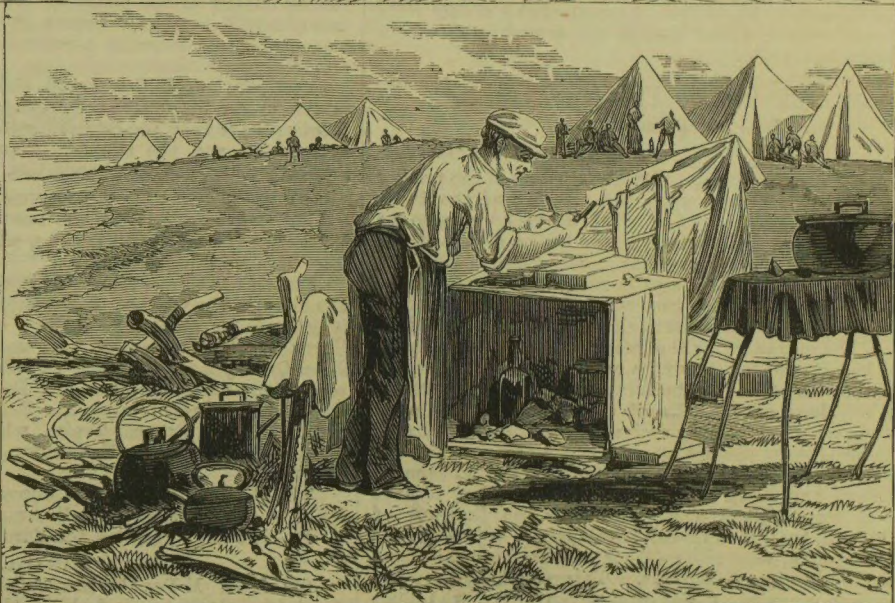
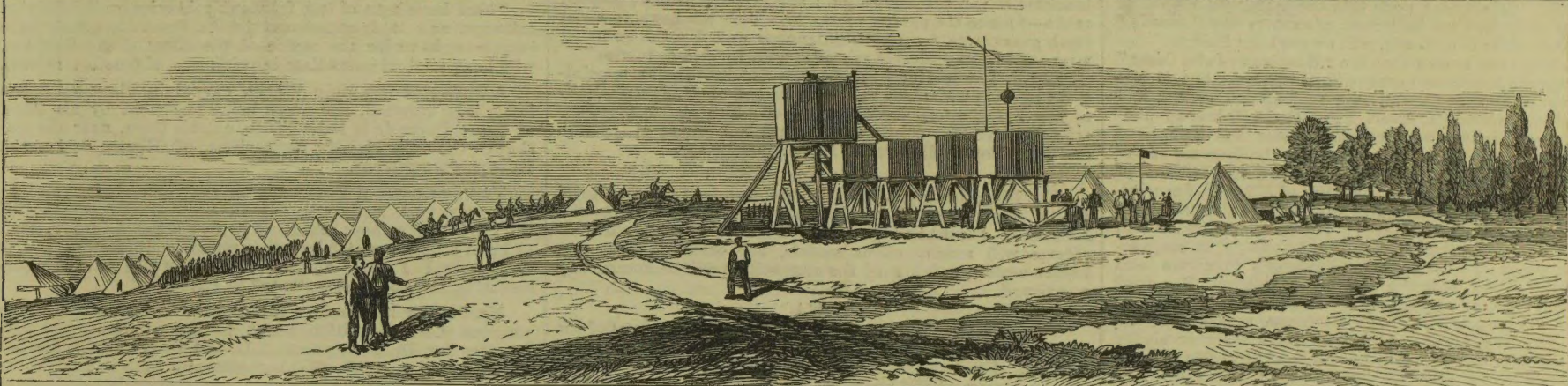
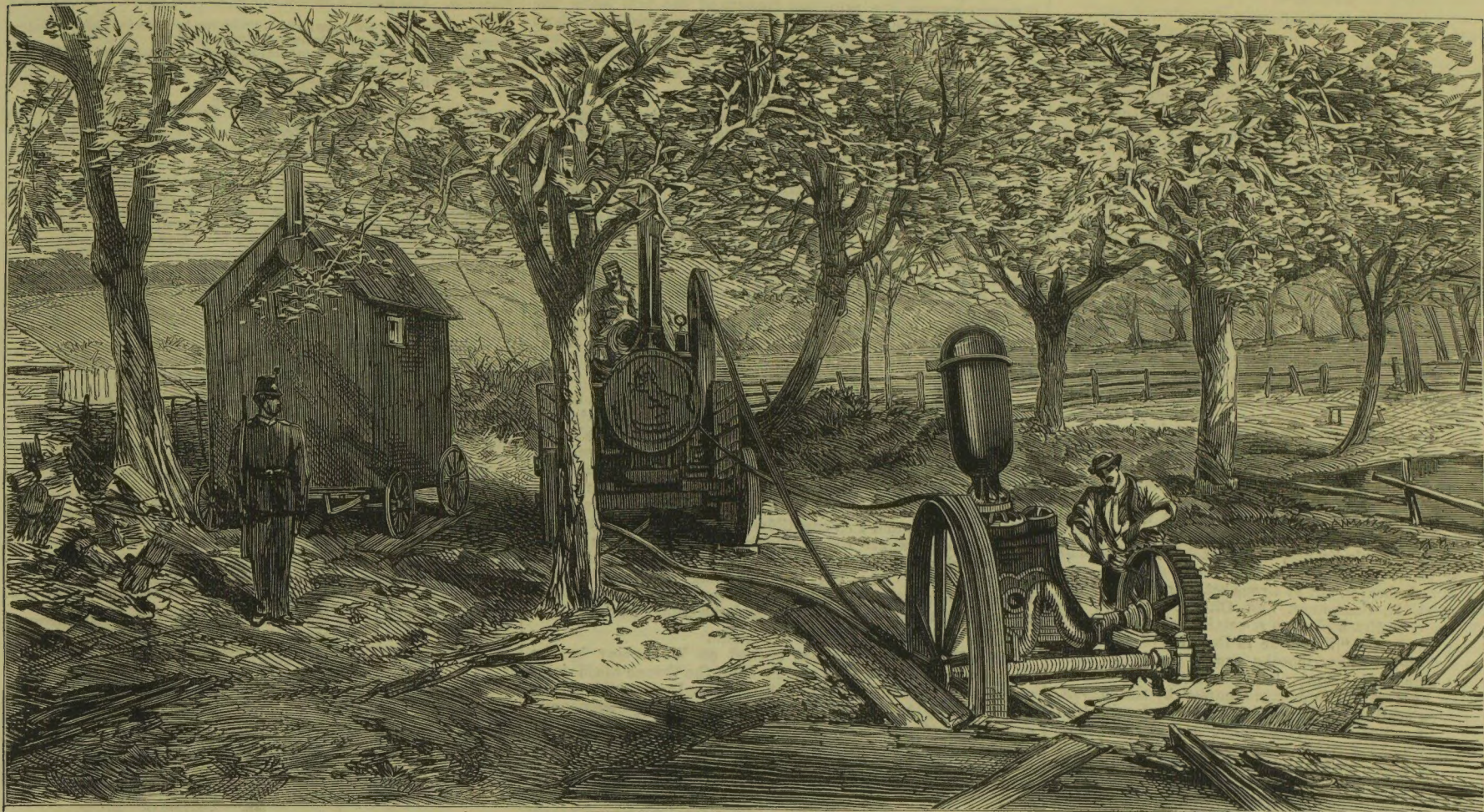
Rather hard upon an absconding debtor was one part of an advertisement I read the other day. The person charged with fraud, and much "wanted," was described very carefully, and he would seem to be a showy, flashy kind of individual, doubtless very popular among a certain set. But it was added, "vain of personal appearance." This is almost too bad. Ought not people to have some vanity? Barry Cornwall skilfully depicts a poor, fallen woman as one who "hail, once, 'gentleness, vanity, maiden shame.'" Could not the advertiser have used some more euphemistic terms—e.g., "desirous to please, and gratified in the belief that he pleases." In these delicate days, when men are scarcely punished for the most ruffianly assaults, creditors should be tender over the feelings of debtors, even though they withdrew themselves from society.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: CAVALRY WATERING HORSES AT THE RIVER STOUR, WITLEY.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: THE FORGE, ARMY SERVICE CORPS.



1. ENGINEERS' PUMP AND FILTERS, TARRANT MONKTON.
4. MESS KITCHEN, 95TH REGIMENT.

2. TANKS IN RACECOURSE CAMP.
5. ISSUING BREAD RATIONS.

3. FLAG TELEGRAPH DRILL, 88TH REGIMENT.
6. TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 5.

There is a general dearth of news this week. Although yesterday was the anniversary of the overthrow of the Second Empire, no manifestations appear to have taken place, thanks, no doubt, to the vigilant measures of the Government. The various Conseils-Généraux have separated, after forwarding addresses of congratulation to M. Thiers, who still continues to reside at Trouville, chiefly occupied in giving audiences and in working, with General de Cissey, on the new scheme for the reorganisation of the army. In a word, France may be said to be tranquil from the Belgian frontier to the Pyrenees.

The aspect of Trouville is stated to have greatly changed during the past week. The aristocracy have left to enjoy the pleasures of "La Chasse," and are now replaced by barristers, avoués, and what are known here as the bourgeois class.

M. de Gontaut-Biron, the French Ambassador at Berlin, who had started to return to his post, was re-summoned to Trouville, last Saturday, for a final interview with M. Thiers respecting the approaching meeting of the three Emperors. The question of the President's visit to Havre is still on the tapis, but it seems doubtful whether it will be carried into effect.

On Friday the Commission de Permanence held another sitting at Versailles, M. de Saint Marc Girardin presiding. No business of importance, however, was transacted. Count de Rémusat, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was asked by one of the members for explanations concerning the interview of the three Emperors, and in reply stated that he had no reason to suppose that the conference was conceived in a spirit of hostility towards France, but that he believed it to be of a purely pacific character.

War has already broken out at Lyons between the recently-appointed Préfet, M. Cantonnet, and Citizen Barodet, the Mayor. The new Préfet wished to re-establish the municipal schools belonging to the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," which were suppressed a few months ago by the delegates of the notorious Rue Grolée Club, but the Mayor refused to deliver up the keys of the buildings occupied by the schools. M. Cantonnet, on receiving this refusal, simply took with him a commissary of police and a locksmith, and had the locks picked. He then ordered the inspector of the academy to get the rooms in readiness without delay and send word to the lay teachers, whom the municipal council had appointed, that their nomination being illegal their services would no longer be required. Consequent upon this the municipal council of Lyons has addressed an indignant protest to the Council of State, which, there is no doubt, will support the Préfet.

It has long been known that the "Histoire de Jules César" by the Emperor Napoleon never paid its expenses, but it was not known until recently that the ex-Imperial author had never paid his printer, M. Henri Plon, the well-known publisher of the Rue Garancière. The latter has now cited "Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, formerly Emperor of the French," before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of Paris, to answer his demand for the sum of 332,299f. for printing and publishing the small-paper edition of that work. The large-paper edition cost more still; but M. Plon succeeded in recovering a large portion of the sum by seizing, in conjunction with other creditors, the ex-Emperor's furniture and works of art at the Tuileries and other palaces. The trial will come on for hearing directly after the vacation.

There has been a slight riot at Narbonne, which, however, was instantly suppressed. A mob of some sixty or eighty people thought proper to attack in the most cowardly manner three sentries belonging to a regiment which had assisted in quelling an émeute at Marseilles. Several of the rioters were arrested, and will no doubt receive the punishment which they so richly deserve.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

(From our Correspondent in Berlin.)

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Berlin is busy arranging its toilette in anticipation of the coming grand gala time consequent upon the meeting of the three Emperors, respecting the object of which there appears to be quite as much speculation current on the banks of the Spree as on those of the Thames and Seine. The Russian Embassy in the Linden has been renovated in readiness for the reception of the Czar; a couple of brand-new sentry-boxes, striped diagonally black and white in orthodox fashion, are posted on each side of the entrance, for the guard of honour which will, of course, be allotted to him, and a gaping crowd continually congregates in front of the building to feast its eyes on the decorated members of the suite of the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaiwitsch, who has already arrived, whenever they chance to show themselves at the windows; while no sooner does the Grand Duke than his master make his appearance abroad than he is straightway run down by the Berliners, in lieu, for the moment, of some higher quarry. As for the Emperor of Austria, he will be lodged in the Royal palace adjoining the famous Lustgarten, where the father of Frederick the Great used to drill his gigantic Guards. This palace, by-the-way, has never been occupied by the reigning Sovereign, who, since his accession to the throne, has continued to reside in the more modest edifice which he inhabited while Regent.

Thousands of flags, displaying the Imperial and the Prussian colours, in combination with the Prussian single-headed eagle, were unfurled yesterday, the anniversary of Sedan, and are flying in the principal quarters of the city, more particularly from the public buildings and the Government offices. The facade of the new Townhall is being hung all over with coloured lamps for the coming illuminations. Many of the large hotels have been redecorated, and the majority are either already filled with visitors or have all their apartments bespoken. In the best part of the Linden as much as 10 thalers, or 30s., a day are being demanded for a single room, which will, moreover, not be let for less than a week on these exorbitant terms. Five thalers a day may be taken, however, as the average price, and 3 thalers as the lowest. Rents being extravagantly high in Berlin, those who underlet can hardly be expected to have any kind of scruple with regard to their own charges.

A crowd of smaller notabilities—representatives of second and third rate German States—are expected in Berlin during the next day or two; and the coming of the Czar Alexander—whether or no with the Czarewitsch is not definitively stated—is positively announced for the 5th. His arrival will be followed by that of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who comes hither direct from Dresden, and will alight, it is said, at the new Potsdam station on the evening of the following day. A grand parade of troops at Tempelhof is talked of for the 7th, to be followed by a state banquet at the palace and a gala performance at the opera-house, supplemented by a colossal Zapfenstreich on the Schlossplatz, to be executed by no less than twenty-two combined military bands, comprising 725 musicians and 350 fifers and drummers. On the same even-

ing all the public buildings, with a considerable number of private houses, are to be brilliantly illuminated.

During the ensuing week there will be two gigantic military manoeuvres, the principal feature of the first being the throwing a bridge of boats across a river in a remarkably short space of time. At Potsdam garden parties will be given and an Imperial hunt will take place, in addition to which a series of banquets, balls, and receptions at Berlin are talked of.

ITALY.

The military manoeuvres were brought to an end on Thursday week. The King left Milan that morning, and, having arrived at Gallarate shortly after seven o'clock, proceeded in a carriage to the plains near Somma, where he reviewed the troops, numbering 40,000. All the regiments defiled before the King, the marching commencing at nine o'clock and terminating at eleven. The weather was splendid. Prince Humbert was at the head of the troops, the foreign officers immediately following him. The King manifested his admiration of the appearance of the army and the marching of the companies, batteries, and squadrons. He left for Florence at noon.

The Crown Princess of Italy has left Ostend and arrived at Brussels. She paid a visit on Monday to the Belgian Royal family at Laeken.

BELGIUM.

The christening of Princess Clémentine, daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, took place, on Tuesday, at noon, in the chapel of the Château de Laeken. The Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium, assisted by his vicars-general, performed the ceremony. The infant Princess was held by the Count of Flanders and Princess Louise Marie, the eldest daughter of King Leopold, who represented respectively the Prince of Wales and Princess Clémentine of Saxe-Coburg.

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the programme of the fêtes which are to take place at Ghent on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. The visit of the King and the Count of Flanders is fixed for the 16th, and the same day there will be a review of the English marksmen and the civic guard.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Diet was opened on Wednesday by the Emperor in person. In his speech from the throne his Majesty pointed out that the chief task before the Diet would consist of continuing the work of internal reform already commenced, and that to effect this, while maintaining perfect freedom of debate, it would be necessary for the Diet to devote continued and unhindered activity to the task. The speech then enumerated numerous bills which would be submitted to the House in the course of the session, and which would embrace all branches of the administration; and in conclusion his Majesty said:—"Since the closing of the last Diet we have received fresh guarantees for the maintenance and for the growing strength of our amicable relations with foreign countries."

In the Lower House M. Lonaya announced the appointment of Count Maylath as President, and of M. John Cziraky as Vice-President of the Upper House. The *Pester Lloyd* announces that Herr Pauler will be made Minister of Justice, and Herr Trefort Minister of Public Instruction.

DENMARK.

The King, accompanied by all the members of the Royal family, distributed the prizes at the Northern Industrial Exhibition, Copenhagen, yesterday week. 256 successful candidates will receive silver medals, 329 others will receive bronze medals, and 519 of the competitors will be honourably mentioned.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the text of an address of the Czar to the representatives of the Don Cossack army on the 25th ult. His Imperial Majesty declared that at present there was no danger of the peace of the country being disturbed. In order still further to assure the maintenance of peace he was about to undertake a journey abroad, which he hoped would not be without results favourable to Russia.

Yesterday week the Grand Duke Constantine closed the session of the Statistical Congress. The chief results of the meeting have been the establishment of a permanent congress commission and the adoption of resolutions respecting the necessity of international statistics.

AMERICA.

Mr. Converse, Republican, has been elected Governor of Vermont. The electoral returns, which are not yet complete, show Democratic gains.

Notwithstanding Mr. O'Connor's refusal, the Louisville Democratic Convention, representing "the labour interest," insists on his nomination, which has the support of Republicans. The Convention has unanimously nominated Mr. John Quincy Adams for the Vice-Presidency, and has adopted resolutions declaring that the Democracy was betrayed at Baltimore and repudiating the Baltimore platform and nominations. Mr. Francis Train, who is not a delegate, was present by courtesy. He interrupted the meeting, and was expelled.

The Liberal Republican Convention at New York has endorsed the nomination of Messrs. Greeley and Brown.

Mr. Sumner has sailed for Europe in the Malta.

CANADA.

Sir John M'Donald has suffered serious defeat in the dominion elections, and his chief supporter, Mr. Cartier (Montreal), has no seat at all in the new Parliament. Sir Francis Hick was defeated in Ontario, but elected for Vancouver Island.

CHINA.

Piracies and robberies are rife at Canton. The Rev. Mr. M'Chesney, an American missionary, has been killed by a stray shot fired during a piratical attack upon a town on the West River. Mr. M'Chesney was proceeding up the West River, in company with the Rev. Mr. Noyes, and the boat conveying them had come to anchor for the night near a mandarin-junk. Some time after dark this latter was attacked by river pirates, and Mr. M'Chesney, hearing the noise, went on deck, or, more properly, on the roof of the cabin, to see what was the matter. Here, as is supposed, a chance ball from either the attacking party or the attacked struck him, and he almost immediately expired. His body was taken back to Canton for interment.

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay on Tuesday states that the visit of the Viceroy to Bombay is fixed for Nov. 19.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have received advices from Bombay to Aug. 9, from Calcutta to Aug. 6, and from Madras to Aug. 7. The summary of the *Bombay Gazette* includes the following:—

The Viceroy will return to Simla from Cheenae about the 25th inst. We are informed that after returning from Cheenae the Viceroy intends to visit Kurrachee, and it is likely that he may arrange to meet the Khan of Khelat and his Sirdars. Kurrachee to Bombay will be the next move.

Several changes have taken place in the Bombay Legislative Council. Sir Albert Sassoon, the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and the chief of Khurwar are not to be re-elected. Mr. J. K. Bythell, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has been elected a new member, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoooboy have been re-elected.

The subscriptions to the Oudh Mayo Memorial Fund have reached the sum of 12,000rs., and it has been resolved to apply the amount to the establishment in Lucknow of a school of arts and industry.

Cho'era has appeared alarmingly near Simla, being in Subathoo and Kussowlie. That epidemic prevails also to a slight extent in Bombay and Poona.

A consignment of 302 cases of Snider rifles has been received by the Madras Government, in the steamer Strathclyde, from London.

Colonel Boddam has introduced into Mysore the true cochineal of commerce. Contrary to all expectations, the insect has taken contentedly to the cactus provided for it.

AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the July mail from Australia, we have received the news of the *Melbourne Argus* up to July 16. The telegraphic summary for Europe contains the following items of intelligence:—

The first message from England transmitted by sub-marine cable, land line, and horse express, was received in Melbourne on July 2. Owing to an unfortunate mishap to the cable, between Port Darwin and Java, all communication up to the present time has been suspended.

All the members of the new Ministry have been returned. They were violently opposed by the friends of the late Administration; but they were triumphantly re-elected by enormous majorities.

The Roman Catholic Bishop, on the eve of the elections, issued a pastoral denouncing the Ministry because, in their programme, they announced their adhesion to secular and compulsory education. The document caused great excitement, and produced precisely the opposite effect to that intended by its author.

Parliament met on Tuesday, the 9th inst.: thirty-seven members were found on the Ministerial side and twenty-nine on the Opposition benches.

The revenue returns of the colony for the year ending June 30 last show that the gross income received on account of the year was £3,766,184 12s. 10d., and for the three months terminating on June 30 last to £990,722 3s. 7d., showing an increase on the income for the year, as compared with the preceding twelve months, of £453,025 6s. 11d.; and on the quarter, as compared with the like period of last year, of £172,993 13s. 2d. The treasurer last night made his financial statement. The gross revenue for the year is estimated at £3,717,155, and the expenditure at £3,708,938, leaving a balance of £8217 to be carried over to the credit of next year.

Smallpox broke out in the colony about a fortnight ago. It appears to have been introduced by some passengers who arrived by the Nebraska, from San Francisco, at New Zealand, and thence came to Melbourne. In consequence, however, of the vigorous measures taken by the Government, the disease seems to have been stamped out.

The foot-and-mouth disease in cattle appears to have been eradicated.

A bill for settling the border duty question has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and there is every probability of an amicable settlement being arrived at.

The recognition of the Government of Fiji by the Imperial Government seems likely to have a most beneficial effect. The efforts of the local government to preserve order, and to enforce obedience to the law, promise to be far more effectual than they have hitherto been.

The International Congress is holding its meetings at the Hague.

Mr. Robert R. Purvis has been appointed Vice-Consul for the Island of Sumatra, to reside at Penang.

Subject to certain conditions, Lord Northbrook has given £1000 to the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College.

There have been of late frequent robberies on the Belgian railways, and it is announced in the *Times* that they have been brought under the notice of the King of the Belgians, who has promised immediate inquiry, and, if possible, redress.

A statue of the Holy Virgin, carved in black wood, has lately been crowned, the crown being presented by the Pope, at Notre Dame de la Deliverance, outside Caen, near the seashore. Cardinal Mgr. de Bonnechose, of Rouen, and seven Bishops were present.

Two massacres of Europeans are reported. It is stated in a telegram from Melbourne that the crew of a schooner called the Lavinia have been murdered by South Sea Islanders; and at Paris a report, which happily requires confirmation, asserts that several French subjects, including the official representative, have been assassinated in Paraguay.

Mr. Stanley has received intelligence from Zanzibar of the progress of the expedition which he himself dispatched with supplies for Dr. Livingstone. It had proceeded slowly, but all was well, and Mr. Stanley estimates that it reached the Doctor at Unyanyembe on Aug. 1, and that he departed thence for the south-west ten days afterwards.

The following consular appointments are announced:—Robert Little, Esq., M.D., and Thomas Shelford, Esq., members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of the Straits Settlements; William Hastings Alexander, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the colony of Hong-Kong; William Rowland Pyne, Esq., to be Receiver-General for Trinidad.

According to a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Massowah, an ultimatum has been sent to Munzinger Bey by Prince Kassai, King of Abyssinia, ordering him and the Egyptian army to leave Bogos immediately, and threatening that, in case of refusal, he would declare war. Munzinger Bey has, it is said, refused, and it is probable that the Egyptian troops will advance into Abyssinia.

The foundation-stone of a new harbour for Jersey was laid, on Thursday week, amid great demonstrations of rejoicing. The works comprise a breakwater on the west and a landing-pier on the east of the present harbour, to enable the mail-packets to land passengers at all states of the tide. The stone was laid by Mr. John Hammond, chief magistrate of Jersey, in the presence of all the public bodies. The estimated cost of the undertaking is £254,000, and it is to be carried out under the direction of Sir John Coode, who was engaged on the Portland Breakwater.

A letter from Japan, in the *Avenir National*, says:—"The Government has just published three decrees, which are understood to be the precursors of other innovations so impatiently awaited by foreigners. The first is that the library of the ex-Tycoon, composed of 100,000 volumes, is open to the public without distinction of race or nationality. The second requires the natives who have foreigners in their service to pay the wages in Japanese money, and not in Mexican dollars, which would be a loss to the employed. The third authorises the priests to select what food they please for their nourishment, to marry, and to dress themselves as they like."

The Japanese have fireworks made expressly to be let off by daylight. The following description of them is taken from an account of a recent festival in the *Yokohama Herald*:—"The second day was occupied with exhibitions of the ingenious daylight fireworks, of the manufacture of which the Japanese appear to be the sole masters. As usual, these consisted mostly of bombs, which, exploding high in the air, discharged sometimes various-coloured jets of smoke, and sometimes closely-folded packages of wire and paper, which unfolded themselves into parachutes of great bulk and symmetrical design. They were sometimes fish, which swam leisurely through the atmosphere to the ground; or snakes, which writhed themselves away over the tree-tops; or great birds, which hovered kitelike and motionless for an incredibly long time. Occasionally they took the shape of cottages, temples, human beings, magnified crests of Daimios, trees, and flowers—almost anything which a lively imagination could suggest. The smoke figures, however, were the most amusing. One of the most frequently attempted was a cuttle-fish, with a body of thick, fuliginous black, and arms of lighter hues. Of course, the illusion was very brief, the wind not allowing the smoke to remain undisturbed for more than a few seconds; but while it lasted it was perfect."

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Daw, C. W. H., to be Vicar of Stapleford, near Cambridge.
 Fletcher, J. P. A.; Vicar of Lemsford, near Welwyn.
 Gardiner, G. G.; Incumbent of St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 Harrison, W.; Rural Dean of Easington.
 James, Theodore William; Vicar of Uxbridge, Middlesex.
 Martin, H. J.; Rural Dean of Newcastle.
 Mayo, C. Herbert; Vicar of Longburton-with-Holnest, Dorset.
 Oswald, H. M.; Vicar of Great Hallingbury, Bishops-Stortford.
 Wells, Edward; Rector of March St. John.
 Whittington, R. T.; Vicar of St. John's, Colchester.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has gone to Inverness.

The Rev. Richard Kirwan, Rector of Gittisham and Rural Dean of Honiton, was drowned on Monday whilst bathing at Sidmouth.

The Bishop of Lincoln has left England for the Continent, to attend the Old Catholic Synod at Cologne.

It is stated that Chancellor Harrington has given another £1000 to the Exeter Cathedral Restoration Fund. This makes nearly £7000 the Chancellor has contributed to this object.

A reredos, designed by Sir G. Scott, and executed by Mr. Gefowski, has been placed in Stroud Church, Gloucestershire, to the memory of Mr. William Stanton, by his children. It cost nearly £800.

In the Lady Chapel of Salisbury Cathedral has recently been fixed a window in memory of the late Bishop Burgess. The window is the first of four designed to illustrate the leading events in the history of Our Lord, and to adorn the lady chapel of the cathedral. Bishop Burgess presided over the diocese of Salisbury from 1825 to 1837.

The Bishop of Salisbury, on the 27th ult., consecrated St. Peter's Church, Portland, which has been built entirely by convict labour, from designs furnished by Major Du Cane, R.E., the chairman of the directors of convict prisons. The church, which will accommodate 522 persons, is cruciform, with semicircular-ended transepts and chancel.

The Archbishop of York purposes holding a general ordination on Saturday, Dec. 21 next (St. Thomas's Day). Candidates for deacon's orders should lose no time in obtaining permission from the Archbishop to offer themselves. All the necessary papers must be sent one month before the day of ordination to the Archbishop's secretary, T. S. Noble, Esq., Lendal, York.

Bishophorpe Church, near York, was quietly reopened to the parishioners on Sunday, the 25th ult., when the Archbishop celebrated the Eucharist, Archdeacon Jones being the preacher. His Grace preached at the evening service. The formal reopening, after an expenditure of some £300 in embellishment and improvements, took place on the following Tuesday, when Canons Barry and Hey were the preachers. Between the services, on Tuesday week, the Archbishop and the Archdeacon entertained the company to luncheon at their respective residences. The church will hold 300 persons.

The twentieth annual Church Congress will begin, at Leeds, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, under the presidency of the Bishop of Ripon. A large number of noblemen and gentlemen are among the vice-presidents, and an influential executive committee has been appointed. The opening service will be on Tuesday, the 8th, at the parish church of St. Peter, Leeds, when the sermon will be preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh. The meetings will be held in the Victoria Hall, the Mechanics' Hall, and the Civil Court. An inaugural address will be delivered by the Bishop of Ripon, after which papers will be read, to be followed by addresses. There will be a meeting for working men on the evening of the 10th, at which the Bishop of Ripon will preside.

Last month the parish church of South Leigh, near Oxford, was reopened, after restoration, for Divine service, by the Bishop of Oxford. The church has been entirely re-seated and re-floored, heating apparatus introduced, walls and windows repaired and partially rebuilt, roof screen repaired and beautifully painted, and other renovations carried out—the nave under Mr. Clapton Roffe, the chancel by Mr. Christian, acting for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The magnificent altar furniture was given by Mr. Arthur Evans, of Haydock, in Lancashire, a late pupil of the Vicar. On taking off the many coats of whitewash on the walls of the church, some most remarkable wall paintings of the fifteenth century came to light. Information of this discovery was sent to the landowner, Mr. Coningsby Sibthorp, of Canwick Hall, Lincoln, through whose munificence the church in great measure owes its restoration. He immediately sent down Messrs. Burlisson and Grylls, of Newnan-street, to report on the feasibility of their renovation. The report was favourable. The paintings (in distemper), though faded, are quite capable of recovery; and Mr. Sibthorp has undertaken, at his own expense, the charges of the work.

Canterbury Cathedral has narrowly escaped destruction by fire. As it is, it has been seriously damaged; but the partial havoc which has been done is almost lost sight of in the deep sense of relief with which we reflect upon the irreparable loss which has been averted. The fire broke out in the roof of the extreme eastern end on Tuesday morning. Workmen had been employed in making repairs, and it is supposed that they allowed some ashes to fall on the woodwork. The flames spread rapidly, and at one time it seemed, according to the telegraphic messages which were sent over the country, as if the magnificent pile were doomed. At first no water could be obtained; but this deplorable want was soon supplied, and at one o'clock the progress of the fire was arrested. At one time the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, together with that interesting portion of the edifice known as Beckett's Crown and the tomb of the Black Prince, were in imminent danger of destruction; and the cathedral authorities deemed it necessary to order the removal of the altar-cloth, the communion-rails, and all that could be readily carried out of the choir, even to the pulpit lining. Happily, however, the damage by fire was confined to a distance of some fifty feet. A special "Te Deum" formed a feature in the afternoon service; and Archdeacon Harrison publicly thanked the military, who had given valuable assistance, for their aid.

Gross misconduct and reckless cruelty were proved at Tottenham Petty Sessions, last Saturday, against a police-constable named Moran, 162, Y, who, while drunk on his beat, assaulted a gentleman named Fleming, and his daughter, in resentment at being refused something more to drink. The young lady was outside the house, saying "good-night" to a friend who had escorted her and her grandmother home, when the request was made and refused. On Mr. Fleming appearing at the sound of angry words, Moran grasped him by the throat and dragged him roughly about, and finally he struck Miss Fleming a blow on the head with his truncheon, felling her to the ground. A full bench of magistrates sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Paupers in Islington Workhouse are to have no more beer, save in cases of disease or infirmity.

Mr. Stanley, the African traveller, was, on Saturday last, entertained by the members of the Savage Club.

Mr. M'Arthur, M.P. for Lambeth, was, on Tuesday, elected without opposition Alderman of the Ward of Coleman-street, in succession to the late Mr. Warren Stormes Hale. A vote of condolence with the family of Mr. Hale was passed.

The British Museum is closed till the 9th inst., for the purpose of repairs and additions to the Egyptian section of the Museum; and Dulwich College Picture Gallery is closed till the 22nd inst.

Meetings to protest against the high prices of meat and coal were held in Camberwell on Saturday, and in Clerkenwell and Mile-end on Sunday. At all three the game laws and land laws came in for a share of the denunciation.

We learn from the *City Press* that, in consideration of the present high price of provisions, the governors of the Bank of England have added a gratuity of 5 per cent to the salary of every officer, clerk, and porter in the establishment.

The Lord Mayor has received, through Mr. Childers, a remittance of £850 from the Mayor and committee of Melbourne, Australia, on behalf of the fund raised for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Persia. A further sum of £250 is promised.

In the year which ended at midsummer last, 107 persons were run over and killed in the streets of the metropolitan police district. There were also 2333 cases of injury, 14 persons were killed, and 316 injured in the City streets within the same period.

At the meeting of the London General Omnibus Company, on Tuesday, it was stated that the price of horses, which last year averaged £26 11s. 7d., had this year risen to £39 4s. 9d., per horse. This occasioned an increase in the company's expenditure of £11,570.

On the 7th inst. the Conservative Land Society entered upon its twenty-first year. Since its formation, in 1852, the services of the same chairman (Viscount Ranelagh), the same vice-chairman (Colonel Brownlow Knox), and the same secretary (Mr. C. L. Gruneisen) have been secured for the society, which, during the period it dealt in land, up to September, 1868, invested in estates in twenty-six counties, which were allotted to the amount of £625,560. Thousands of persons of all classes of the community have thereby acquired freehold land and houses. The £50 shares taken out have been Nos. 37,617, representing a subscribed capital of £1,880,085; and, under the certified rules, the withdrawal privilege of investors has been exercised to the extent of over £485,000.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway, on Thursday week, the dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum was agreed to. It has been brought out at the recent railway meetings that only on certain lines does the conveyance of third-class passengers by all trains increase the revenue, and the Great Western is not one of these. Sir D. Gooch, M.P., in presiding over the meeting, did not speak encouragingly of the experiment of conveying third-class passengers by all trains. So far the result had been a diminished revenue, and although some were sanguine enough to believe that the increased numbers would recoup the company, this had not been the case so far. He also complained of the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the continuance of the duty on third-class passengers.

Miss Soul, honorary secretary of the ladies' committee of the Alexandra Orphanage for infants, appeals to the public for subscriptions in aid of the institution. She states that it was founded in 1864, especially for the benefit of the infant orphans of the commercial classes, such as clerks, warehousemen, tradesmen, and skilled mechanics. The orphanage is intended for 400 infants. There is provision already made for 200, but until the debt is paid off the committee cannot prudently increase the number of patients. Infants are received from twelve months old and from any part of the kingdom. The orphanage is open to visitors any Tuesday or Friday, and all the accounts may be inspected by subscribers. Donations will be gratefully received, and should be paid into any of the branches of the London and County Bank, or at the offices of the charity, 73, Cheapside.

The strikes in the building trade are completely at an end, the employers and the bricklayers having settled their differences yesterday week. After considerable discussion, an agreement similar in terms to that accepted by the other trades was decided upon, with the following addition:—"Gauged work, when executed as day work, shall be paid at the rate of 1d. per hour extra. Bricklayers, when sent from London by the employers to country jobs, to receive London wages, with the addition of an allowance for lodgings. The railway fare to be paid to the job, and, if discharged by the employer, also the fare back to London. Half an hour to be allowed for breakfast, and the same time for dinner during the winter weeks." Prospects of a friendly settlement of the points at issue between the masters and their men are held out—at least, as regards the eastern quarters of the metropolis.

Last week 2188 births and 1236 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 6, while the deaths were 239 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death rate from all causes, which in the four previous weeks had steadily decreased from 27 to 20 per 1000, further declined last week to 19. The 1236 deaths included 8 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever (of which 2 were certified as typhus 20 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever), and 156 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 259 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 620 to 299 in the four preceding weeks. The 34 deaths from whooping-cough, of which 33 were of children under five years of age, slightly exceeded the corrected average number in corresponding weeks of the last ten years, while those referred to each of the other principal zymotic diseases were considerably below the same average. Smallpox as an epidemic may now be said to have disappeared from London; only 8 deaths were referred thereto last week, against 16 and 15 in the two previous weeks. Four occurred in the smallpox hospitals; and it is worthy of note that six were unvaccinated cases, while the other two were stated to be vaccinated. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the four previous weeks had steadily decreased from 484 to 197, further declined last week to 156, which were 37 below the corrected average weekly number. Of these 145 were of children under five years of age, including 109 of infants under one year. The death rate from diarrhoea in London last week was lower than in any of the seventeen other large English towns from which weekly returns are received.

The total number of paupers in London on the last day of the fourth week of August was 101,663, against 118,731 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 17,066.

The annual winter session of the medical schools connected with the leading metropolitan hospitals will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 1, when inaugural addresses will be delivered at the London Hospital, by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson; at Guy's, by Dr. H. Pye Smith; at St. George's, by Mr. Rouse; at Charing-cross, by Dr. J. Watt Black; at St. Thomas's, by Mr. Croft; at St. Mary's, by Mr. A. T. Norton; at University College, by Mr. Christopher Heath; and at the Middlesex by Dr. J. C. Thorowgood.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Edward G. L. Perrott, Bart., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards amounting to £74 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the society for services rendered during the past month. The Tyrella and Newcastle, in the county of Down, life-boats had gone out in a gale and heavy sea, and the first-named boat had, happily, been the means of saving the crew of fourteen men from the wrecked barque Neptunus, of Soon, Norway. The Youghal life-boat had saved from an inevitable death two men who formed the crew of the schooner Sweet Home, of that port. The Scarborough life-boat had saved the fishing-lugger New Buxton, of Great Yarmouth, and her crew of ten men, from a very perilous position; and the Wells life-boat had saved eight persons from the yacht Stella, and eight men from the wrecked brig Criterion, of Arbroath. Other rewards were also granted for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of £1100 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced, including the annual subscription of £50 from the Independent Order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity) in aid of the maintenance of their life-boat stationed at Cleethorpes; £100 additional from the trustees of the late James Monteith, Esq.; and £23 11s. being the balance of an amount voted by Loyds' in 1862 for life-boats. A new life-boat, presented by the Freemasons of Warwickshire, is about to be forwarded to Scarborough, and is to be publicly presented to the society and launched there on Wednesday next, the 11th inst.

A very successful exhibition of live stock was held, last Saturday, in the Craven Lodge grounds, Halifax, in connection with the Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association. This association, which has had an existence of thirty-three years, is now one of the most flourishing in Yorkshire.

One of the Balliol Exhibitions in connection with the Oxford local examinations has been offered to Mr. A. B. Walkley, a pupil of Lord Weymouth's Grammar School, Warminster. Mr. Walkley took honours in five classes—three firsts, in languages, mathematics, and English studies; and two seconds, in music and drawing.

The Channel yacht-race from Dartmouth, round Eddystone, to Plymouth, on Monday, was won by the *Corisande*, which arrived first. The *Kriemhilda* took the second prize, beating the *Oimara* by time. *Pantomime*, *Garrion*, *Enid*, *Vanguard*, and two others were timed.

The *Athenaeum* states that Sir Charles Dilke is about to become the proprietor of *Notes and Queries*, and the editorial department of that journal will, from Oct. 1, be placed in the hands of Dr. Doran, F.S.A. *Notes and Queries* was established twenty-three years ago by Mr. William J. Thoms, as a medium for intercommunication between literary men and general readers. One of its earliest and most constant contributors was Mr. Dilke, the grandfather of its new proprietor.

At the approaching congress of the Social Science Association, at Plymouth, Lord Napier and Ettrick will preside over the whole association, and will deliver an opening address on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th inst. Sir J. D. Coleridge, M.P., the Attorney-General, president of the jurisprudence department, will follow with his address next morning; and the president of the education department, Mr. G. W. Hastings, will open the business of his section the same day. Dr. Acland, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, will deliver his address on Monday; and on Tuesday the Earl of Lichfield will open the business of his department.

The inquest on the body of Hermann Nagel, who met with his death under circumstances that will by this time have become well known to our readers, was resumed and concluded on Thursday week, before Dr. Diplock, the Coroner for the western division of Middlesex. A long and elaborate verdict was returned by the jury, to the effect that, though Nagel fired the shot which terminated his existence, May was, according to the law, equally guilty, and the witnesses have been bound over to appear at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, where, if he be sufficiently recovered, May will be arraigned on a charge of wilful murder.

The steamer *Metis*, from New York for Providence, came into collision with a schooner in Long Island Sound, off Stonington, on the morning of yesterday week, and sank. One hundred and forty-nine persons were on board, sixty of whom are believed to be drowned. Following close upon this catastrophe comes the report of another terrible shipping disaster, the steamer *Bienville*, plying between Aspinwall and New York, having been burnt at sea on Aug. 15, thirty persons, who had taken to the boats, being drowned. The large steamer *James Stevenson*, of Shields, homeward bound from Calcutta, having caught fire off Lisbon, was run ashore. Both vessel and cargo have been much damaged, but the crew and passengers were saved. The Liverpool ship *Henry Warrant* was totally lost, on the 12th ult., on the Orissa coast. Out of a crew of twenty-four only three have turned up.

At a delegate meeting of miners, held at Farnworth, Lancashire, on Monday, it was stated that several mine-owners in the district had advanced the price of coal half-a-crown per ton, and it was resolved to apply for a further advance in wages of 15 per cent. The West Yorkshire colliery owners have met to consider the demand of the miners for a further advance of 25 per cent, and have resolved to give the men an advance not exceeding 15 per cent. On Monday the leading colliery proprietors in South Yorkshire advanced the price of coal to the extent of from 2s. to 5s. per ton. The South Yorkshire miners' delegates have agreed to accept the 15 per cent advance offered by the coal-owners last week. The North Staffordshire miners are dissatisfied with the recent advances. They state that, as the price of coal has gone up so much, the employers are in a position to concede a further advance, and they have resolved to ask for a large percentage of increase, to date from October. The colliers at the principal Forest of Dean pits are working at an additional advance of 10 per cent, making an increase of 30 per cent since the beginning of the labour agitation, twelve months ago. It is stated that the price of coals has gone up more than 100 per cent within the same period.



ARRIVAL OF THE EXPRESS TRAIN AT YORK: "TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT."

THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM AT YORK.

In that interesting literary periodical, *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*, which contains more practical wisdom than all the other monthly magazines, we read of an important circumstance attending the daily 10 a.m. express train from King's-cross, London, by the Great Northern line to Edinburgh:—"Through passengers by this train dine at York." They get to York at 2.15 p.m., which is precisely the time, in our judgment, when healthy persons, who had their breakfast about nine o'clock, should be ready for something to eat, whether they choose to call it luncheon or dinner. As their arrival in the Scottish capital is due at 7.30, many of the first-class passengers, inclined to fashionable hours, will reserve the name of the more dignified meal for what they hope to get at some comfortable hotel in Prince's-street, opposite the Waverley station. But they need not spare their appetites in the railway refreshment-room at York, where they are allowed twenty-five minutes, the North-Eastern train to Berwick going on at 2.40. For the night journey on this line, by the train which starts from London at 9.15, a quarter of an hour is allowed at York to recruit exhausted nature; but this opportunity is between two and three o'clock in the morning, when sleep is more desirable than food. A glass of warm cordial drink may then be welcome, but who cares for a plate of chicken? At any rate, the scene presented in our large Engraving is one that must be familiar to every reader who has travelled northward. It is not exactly what we should like for the usual manner of our mid-day repast. The luxury of leisure is denied to these hasty eaters; but even indigestion is not so bad as utter starvation.

The London and North-Western Company, as well as the Great Northern, considerably times its 10 a.m. express-train to Scotland with a twenty minutes' halt at Preston, where the traveller arrives at three o'clock, and may refresh his bodily man with an excellent repast, most promptly served; after which he has but five hours' journey to Edinburgh.

LORD DERBY ON CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Lord Derby spoke at some length on Thursday week at the agricultural dinner at Bury, on the subject of strikes and the general demand for higher wages on the part of workmen. Having remarked that there were now two masters to one man, and that in every employment, farming included, wages were rising, the noble Earl went on to express his doubts as to the permanence of this condition of things:—

The simple explanation of the economical condition of things around us was that the demand for labour in all industrial pursuits at present greatly exceeded the supply. But suppose for argument's sake that a million or even half a million of working men could be suddenly added to the population, he apprehended that we should see a rapid change. There would be no more talk of strikes and higher wages. An increase of population could not happen all at once, but it was a question whether there would not be a rapid increase in a few years. Judging from former experience, high wages among the population inevitably led to early marriages and increased births. Probably the same causes would still have the same effect. In addition to that, the tendency of greater comforts being attained by the poorer classes would be to check emigration. With respect to sanitary improvements, there would be a great diminution of infant mortality among the working classes. In the United States and the colonies there would be increased foreign competition, and in some at least of the rural districts the advanced rates of wages might lead now, as they did three hundred years ago, to a substitution of pasture for tillage, especially if the price of meat continued high. It was then uncertain whether the present condition of the labour market would be permanent, and those who might seek to have the command of the market now would do well to use their power with moderation. On the other hand, those who were inclined to complain would do well to think twice before they gave up the game. If he were now talking to agricultural labourers meditating either a strike or a demand for a considerable increase of pay, he should try to impress upon them, in their interest, that it did not necessarily follow because they could pretty well make their own terms in harvest time that they would be equally able to do so in the winter months. They could not at the same time stand upon their extreme rights and extort from their employers things which were not a matter of bargain, but of favour. But if he were talking to employers he would tell them that the very essence of competition was that every man, within recognised limits, had a perfect right to struggle for his own success, even at the expense of inconvenience or failure to others. Assuming, however, that the present demands were excessive, there were perfectly legitimate and unobjectionable ways in which the demands might be met, like that of the people who resolved to abstain from meat while it was dear. So, if labour was at famine prices, let them reserve it as far as they could for necessary use. Waste in all things was an English fault, and retrenchment, when possible, was always wise.

Tiverton, Devon, seems to enjoy a happy immunity from crime. With a population of over 10,000, it has had no prisoner confined in the borough gaol for 111 days.

Before the Liverpool magistrates, on Saturday, Felix von Bulow, a Prussian ex-Lieutenant, was charged with forging fourteen bills of exchange at Constantinople; but, after some delay and much argument, he was discharged, there being no extradition treaty between this country and Turkey.

The Duke of Sutherland and a party of his friends, who are staying at Dunrobin, on Wednesday inspected the portion of the railway to Caithness which has been constructed north of Helmsdale. The trip was made in an engine and carriage managed by the gentlemen themselves.

At the Manchester City Police Court, on Saturday, the clerk of the school board appeared to prosecute in forty-three cases in which parents had neglected to send their children to school. In twenty-five cases fines were inflicted, sixteen cases were adjourned, one case was withdrawn, and in another a warrant was issued for non-appearance.

Two men, named Macready and Moffat, were yesterday week charged, at the Belfast Police Court, with the wilful murder of Sub-Constable Morton during the late riots; and, some evidence for the prosecution having been taken, the hearing of the case was adjourned. Morton's representatives have lodged a claim for £3000 as compensation for his loss.

Two men, named Hobbs and Trevor, are in custody at Wolverhampton on a charge of having obtained upwards of £1000 upon false pretences. There are many claimants in South Staffordshire to some estates which have been a long time in Chancery; and the charge against the prisoners is that, representing themselves as having been sent down by the Lord Chancellor to make inquiries, they received money from about seventy of the persons claiming rights to the properties in question. A remand was granted.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Norwich magistrates have forwarded to the Home Secretary an official statement respecting the recent fracas upon the Bench, and the Minister has called upon Major Bignold and Mr. Wiffen Blake for an explanation of their conduct. At the Norwich Police Court, on Monday, Mr. Wiffen Blake was summoned for assaulting William Youell, in the course of the recent encounter between Mr. Blake and Major Bignold, in which the present complainant interposed. The magistrate was fined 40s. and 19s. 6d. costs.

In the Bankruptcy Court Mr. Registrar Pepys has granted continuance of an interim injunction in the case of Mr. Strange, proprietor of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, to protect the property from execution until the creditors meet.

Messrs. McArthur, McLean, and Co., of Greenock, a sugar-broking firm, are reported to have failed, with £100,000 liabilities.

A mysterious attempt to plunder a house at Sydenham took place early on Thursday week. Three men broke into the residence of a gentleman named Panizzi, who is at present on the Continent. The noise they made in the work of plunder at length aroused the servant-man in charge, who sallied from his bed-room armed with a revolver. He was at once set upon, and fired several shots, one of which, it is believed, took effect; but he was seriously stabbed in five places and left for dead. He was, however, able to crawl to the door and give an alarm. The thieves carried off their wounded companion, but did not secure any booty.

Two prisoners named Judge, father and son, have been tried at the Middlesex Sessions for circulating immoral literature; and the jury, yesterday week, convicted the parent. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and ordered to find guarantees for his good behaviour during twelve months after his release. On Monday John Halpin was charged with stabbing an Irishman, named James Murphy, whose evidence was given with such rattling volubility that the Judge had to ask him to slacken his pace—eliciting the laughter-rousing reply from the witness that he could not help it, owing to an "impediment" in his speech "ever since he was born of his mother." After somewhat conflicting evidence, a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned. On Tuesday William Walsham was found guilty of stealing from his employer leather intrusted to him to be worked up into shoes, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the Mansion House, the directors of a travellers' assurance company were fined £5 and costs, yesterday week, for neglecting to comply with the requirements of sec. 44 of the Companies Act, which provides that a statement of the debts and assets should be hung up in their office. No imputation was cast upon the respectability of the company. An ex-constable named Storey, who is in receipt of a pension of £1 per week from the police funds, was on Saturday last committed for trial on a charge of robbing a City firm by whom he was employed as night watchman. George Back, a traveller, was placed before the magistrate, on Monday, on several charges of embezzlement. He was employed at Messrs. Hickson, Newby, and Co., teadealers, Fenchurch-street, and since January it was alleged he had embezzled £52. He was committed for trial. Remarking on the amount of cunning and premeditation shown by the tinman, James Grew—who some days ago threw a bag of flour in a bullion-dealer's face, and tried to make off with a bowl of gold coins worth £400—the Lord Mayor, on Tuesday, sentenced the prisoner to three months, with hard labour, despite his plea that for the time he must have lost his reason.

At Bow-street the first case under the new extradition treaty with Germany was heard yesterday week, when Johann Kinetz was placed before Sir Thomas Henry, charged with stabbing the second mate of the German barque *Energie*, in which the accused had acted as seaman. Sufficient evidence having been taken to justify the prisoner's detention, he was ordered to be kept in custody for fifteen days, previously to his removal to his native country. The summons against Mr. Guildford Onslow, M.P., on a charge of libelling Mr. Abraham Anidjah, a tradesman, carrying on business in the Strand, came on for hearing. The alleged libel was contained in a letter to an evening newspaper, and the subject dealt with was Mr. Anidjah's connection with the Tichborne Defence Fund. The magistrate held that no jury would convict if the case were sent for trial, and dismissed the summons. Assault, drunkenness, and neglect of his family were alleged against Charles Evans, a strong, able-bodied carman, on Monday, and evidence of a shocking character was given. Evans being "wanted" for assaulting a man sent to collect his rent, a police inspector went to his house in St. Giles's, and found there the prisoner, with his wife and four children, occupying a single back attic room. The man was dead drunk; the children were almost naked and covered with vermin, and the mother said they had tasted nothing but bread and water for ten or twelve days. Other sickening details were given, and the prisoner was remanded a week for inquiry. Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, of Shepherd's-bush, was summoned, on Tuesday, by the Commissioners in Lunacy, for having unlawfully signed a certificate without the necessary medical qualification; and after evidence at some length had been given, and the accused had disclaimed all motives of gain or malice, or anything beyond mere humanity and friendship towards a neighbour, he was committed for trial, but allowed bail.

At Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, a soldier in the Scots Fusilier Guards was charged with assaulting with his belt two members of a party of friends who were passing through Hyde Park on Monday night. The friends seem to have been "larking" a little; but no provocation whatever was given to the prisoner, who was remanded to await the report on one of the assaulted, a young woman, who lies dangerously injured.

In a charge of drunkenness and assault upon a constable, heard at Southwark, on Monday, it was proved that the policeman was the aggressor, and the magistrate, in dismissing the case, marked the charge-sheet, stating that he "did not give credence to the account of the transaction given by the officer." Mr. Benson severely rebuked, in an entry on the charge-sheet, a constable who had used undue and unprovoked force to a man to make him enter his own house.

Two vendors of ginger-beer and soda-water were, yesterday week, summoned at the Thames Court for keeping their houses open without a license. The alleged offence was committed at two o'clock on a Sunday morning, and was spoken to by a police-constable. The magistrate, to whom the class of case was a new one, doubted whether, if it were taken up at all, the Excise authorities ought not to be the prosecutors. He therefore granted an adjournment, in order that the police might communicate with the Excise upon the matter.

Violent assaults upon women occasionally meet with severe punishment at the hands of the metropolitan magistrates. At Clerkenwell, on Monday, a ruffian who had severely beaten a woman was sent to prison for three months, with hard labour.

The Vestry Clerk of Kensington attended at the Hammer-smith Police Court, on Monday, to prosecute two men, one of whom was a carpenter and the other a chimneysweep, for destroying the lists of voters as affixed to the doors of Nottingdale chapel. The offence was committed about a quarter to three o'clock on Sunday morning, and appeared to have been perpetrated simply from a desire to be mischievous. Each of the defendants was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., or, in default, to undergo a month's imprisonment.

Mr. Condy, a solicitor, was, on Saturday, committed for trial from the Wandsworth Police Court on a charge of forgery.

A clerk, named Thompson, in the Deptford branch of the London and County Bank, has absconded, it is believed, with £900. It appears to have been the custom to keep in hand a sum of about £1000 at closing-time on Saturday, and Thompson was the last person on those occasions who would have the custody of it for the purpose of depositing it in safety. On the 17th of last month he is said to have left the bank after the close of business, carrying a carpet bag in one hand and a pair of cricketer-shoes in the other, apparently on his way to a cricket-match. On the following Monday morning he did not return to business; the amount stated was not found in the bank safe; and nothing has been seen or heard of him or the money since.

A ROMANCE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The Indian papers announce that Liakut Ali has been found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life, by the Sessions Court at Allahabad. The charge against him was that "Liakut Ali, son of Mehir Ali, by caste a sheik, resident of Muhgaon, Pergunnah Chail, aged about forty-five years, being a person owing allegiance to the British Government, was a leader in revolt, and rebelled and waged war against the Queen and the Government of the East India Company, in the month of June or thereabout, in the year 1857, at Allahabad."

One of the witnesses called on his behalf was a woman named Amy Bennett, who said that she was thirty-three years of age, and that she resided in Calcutta with her father, Captain Horne, who commanded a vessel. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* summarises her story thus:—

In May, 1857, the witness, with her mother and stepfather, and five brothers and a sister, removed from Lucknow to Cawnpore for protection, there being rumours of an intended outbreak. They remained in the intrenchment with the other Europeans till the surrender of General Wheeler, and then they all attempted to escape in boats; but witness was seized by a native, and forcibly taken away just before the boats were fired upon—in fact, she was barely saved from the massacre. She was taken before the Moulvie, Liakut Ali, the prisoner, she believed, though he was not then grey, and he gave her the choice of becoming a Mohammedan or dying. She elected to die, and thereupon the Moulvie ordered her to be taken away and fed. She expressed to the Court her strong belief that there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to put her to death. At this time she could hear the firing and the death-knell of her friends. There is some discrepancy in the reports as to whether the firing had or had not actually begun when she was taken away from the fort, but in any case it would, if the prisoner speaks truth, appear to be merely a question of moments. On the way to the Moulvie she had exchanged her European dress for a native one. She received a little blanket tent for her residence, and remained there till the British arrived, when she was hurried away with the retreating rebels. She was taken from Cawnpore to Bithoor, and she believes the Nana was there at the time, and that he would certainly have put her to death if he had heard of her. Afterwards she was taken further up country, but the party returned on hearing of the fall of Delhi. At Fateghur she was told that she was to be blown from a gun, and then she made her escape at night with the sowar who had her in charge, but she felt confident, with the connivance of the Moulvie, whom, however, she never saw again after her first interview with him till she saw him on his trial at the Allahabad court. She made the journey to Fateghur on horseback, riding as a man rides, for fear of recognition. Her dress was that of a Mohammedan woman, though many in the army believed her to be a native Christian, the sowar's property. Her escape from Fateghur was made in a dhoolie, the sowar alongside. She was taken by stages to Lucknow, the residency of which was at that time besieged. She said, "I lived in a native house by myself, the sowar alone being there." She was in this place several months, and when the residency was relieved she went away with the sowar to a house of his own in a village named Goothnea, near Allahabad, on the north side of the Ganges. There she remained a month or two, several native women (whether relatives of the sowar or not she knew not) being also inmates of the house. Finally, ten months after the massacre, she was handed over to her uncle at Allahabad. This is the curious story told by the principal witness on the Moulvie's behalf, fifteen years after those bloody days at Cawnpore.

The Dublin Horse Show last week was a great success.

The crops in Ireland, with the exception of potatoes, are reported to be excellent.

The Educational Institute of Scotland is endeavouring to promote classes for instruction in art and science.

A firm of opticians at Manchester have presented 1500 pairs of spectacles for distribution to the poor of the workhouses.

A working men's institute for the inhabitants of Darvel, in Ayrshire, provided by Miss Brown, of Lanfine, was opened yesterday week.

During the past financial year as many as 1,202,980 forms for dog licenses were issued by the excise branch of the Inland Revenue department.

Sheffield seems to be threatened with a strike of the police, the men there demanding an advance of 3s. a week, and eight hours' daily duty.

The Dover Harbour Board has decided to adopt Mr. Hawkshaw's plans for deepening the harbour and making other improvements, so that passengers may land and embark at all hours of the tide.

Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., chairman of the Great Western Railway, on Saturday threw open his park at Clewer, near Windsor, to the Swindon employes of the line, who came to Windsor early, and held a fête in the grounds.

A Conservative demonstration took place, last Saturday, at Leigh, in Lancashire, at which 5000 persons were present. Messrs. Assheton-Cross and Turner, the members for South Lancashire, addressed the vast assembly.

Yesterday week the opening of the Callander Waterworks, by which an abundant supply of water has been brought to the village from the river Leny, was inaugurated by Lady Willoughby d'Eresby. The cost of the works will be £3000.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st City of London Volunteer Engineers was held, on Saturday last, at the new ranges of the City of London Volunteers at Rainham, Essex. The first prize, of the value of £10, was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Peck; the second, of the value of £7, by Sergeant Jackson; the third, of the value of £5, by Corporal Ridgway. The other prizes, which ranged in value from £5 to £2, were won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Riddell, Sapper Briault, Corporal Tratt, Corporal Colter, Bandmaster Ranger, and Sapper Walker. Sappers H. Childs and G. Jones took the next two prizes; and the last three prizes were won by Corporal W. Walker, Corporal G. Dixie, and Bugler Harrison.

The annual prize-shooting of the London Rifle Brigade, Broad-street Ward Company, took place at Rainham on the 27th ult., and resulted in some good scores being made. The following were the winners:—Messrs. Stuckey, Wortham, Mayor, Miles, Gardner, Ball, Hayes, and Howkins.

The annual prize meeting of the 7th Surrey was held at the Wimbledon ranges on the 24th and 25th ult., in which a large number of members took part. The total amount of the prizes was £135, and the following is a list of the winners: Series A—Messrs. Beardsworth, Roper, Suttill, Clark, Brown, Allen, Hart, Brooks, Paine, Terrill, Eccles, Miller. Series B—Messrs. Suttill, Hart, Smith, Roper, Robinson, Hopkins, Lee, Brooks, Miller, Ross, Beardsworth, Martin. Series C—Messrs. Lee, Smith, Trott, Muskett, Robinson. Company Prizes—No. 1, Messrs. Hopkins and Rice. No. 2, Messrs. Eccles and Hart. No. 3, Messrs. Beardsworth and Suttill. No. 4, Messrs. Ross and Howell. No. 5, Messrs. Green and Brooks. No. 6, Messrs. Brown and Shillam. Sergeant Bardelle's Medals—Mr. Hopkins. Rest of the battalion—Mr. Ross. Mr. W. C. K. Clowes's Prize—Messrs. Eccles, Hopkins, Beardsworth. Challenge Cup and Prizes of Colonel Beresford, M.P.—Challenge cup, medal, and money, Mr. Allen. The other winners were Messrs. Browne, Hart, and Brooks. Consolation Prizes—Messrs. Arnecker, Gaines, Pope, Hopkins, Closs, Sanger, Hamilton, Austin, Andrews, Newman, Williams, Soules, Hodder.

About 280 members of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, under the command of Major Richards, marched to Willesden, on Friday week, for a four days' encampment. The tents were pitched in meadows in the occupation of Mr. J. Peat, of the White Horse Inn, who acted as sutler to the camp. Every detail of the arrangements was carried out by the men themselves, and the strictest military discipline was enforced, even to night pickets and patrols. Saturday was devoted to battalion drill and skirmishing. On Sunday there was a church parade, when the corps marched to Kingsbury church. In the afternoon the public were admitted to the camp. The camp, which proved a great success, was broken up on Monday.

During the past week the members of the 2nd Lancashire Light Horse Volunteers were on a visit to Southport for their annual drill. On Saturday afternoon the corps was inspected by Colonel Bourne, of the 5th Dragoons.

Yesterday week the Cumberland Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, numbering between 800 and 900, was reviewed by Colonel Nason, Assistant Adjutant-General for the Northern District, on Carlisle racecourse. Earl Lonsdale (Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland), Viscount Lowther, and Sir Rowland Errington were present. There was a very numerous attendance of the general public, and the weather was very fine, and the review proved a great success. Lord Lonsdale addressed the battalion at the close of the drill, observing that he was sorry to say that was the first time he had the opportunity of being present at one of those inspections since he had the honour of becoming Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland; but he hoped to be more in the county. He considered the very soldier-like appearance of the battalion did credit to the county. Colonel Nason afterwards complimented the battalion on their appearance and drill.

Harvest-home at Redhill was on Wednesday celebrated in the customary genial way. The splendid weather was especially appropriate to the character of the festival.

After a period of nearly two years since it was first proposed, the time-gun at Dundee has been erected, and was inaugurated by Provost Yeaman, on Tuesday, in the presence of a large and influential assembly.

In the three years ending March 31, 1872, gold coins of the nominal value of £1,975,716 were cut by the Bank of England. The loss sustained by the owners of the coins amounted to £25,415—a seventy-eighth part of the nominal value.

There sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday 600 persons, including a number of children, who are going to make their future home in the Mormon settlements in Utah. Half of them are Scandinavians, and the rest natives of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Barnet Fair opened on Wednesday, and, as usual, there was a large attendance of dealers, not only from all parts of England, but also from France, Germany, and Holland. The general show of horses is described as having been much below the average in quality.

Hitherto the movements of the troops engaged in the autumn manoeuvres had been confined (as stated in an article in the Supplement) to sham fights between the divisions composing the respective armies; but on Wednesday the work began in earnest, the outposts of the rival forces having come in contact. A skirmish was the result, which may be considered the prelude to more serious encounters. The engagement was precipitated by a night march, which the defending force accomplished with commendable alacrity and precision.

A deplorable accident has happened two miles from Kingsbridge, Devon. Mr. William Coaker married, two or three weeks since, Miss Vosper, of Merrifield Plympton, and, having returned from the honeymoon trip to their estate at Scoble, near Kingsbridge, the bridegroom's father went to visit them, and Mr. Coaker drove his young wife to meet him. On their way home the horses took fright and the carriage was turned over. Mr. Coaker, jun., was instantly crushed to death. His young wife is so injured that her life is despaired of, and the father has bones broken and internal injuries.

The Royal Western Yacht Club and Port of Plymouth Regatta began on Tuesday, off Plymouth Hoe. The first prize of £60 for cutters and yawls of thirty tons was won by the Enid yawl, the Iona, Vanguard, and Garrison giving up the race on account of an organised opposition to sailing with the yawls Enid and Gertrude with a fourth of their tonnage deducted. A race for £35 for trawlers and a yacht-race for the town cup were not finished, the vessels getting becalmed. On Wednesday Mr. Boucher's Fiona won the £50 prize for cutters; Mr. Miller's Vanguard being second, and Sir William Topham's Aleyone third. Mr. Starkey's Pantomime won the schooner's prize of £25, beating Count Bathyan's Flying Cloud and Mr. J. Studly's Anita by a few minutes.

INVERNESS.

The Queen visits this city on her way to Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. Inverness has not often been the scene of Royal pageants, and they were not always pleasant when they did occur. King Duncan pronounced his castle there "a pleasant seat." "The air," he said, "nimble and sweetly recommends itself unto our gentle senses;" but Macbeth blackened the memory of the visit. James IV. passed through the burgh on his way to the shrine of St. Duthus at Tain; but his pilgrimages were done in penance. Mary Queen of Scots was the last crowned head that visited the capital of the Highlands. She rode in state from Darnaway Castle, in Morayshire, at the head of an army of repression. The Castle of Inverness was then in the keeping of that rebellious potentate the Earl of Huntly, and his representative refused the Queen admission. Tradition still points out the house which her Majesty occupied pending the subjugation of the stronghold. It has been for nearly 150 years in the occupation of a firm of wine merchants (Messrs. Ferguson and Co.), and its massive walls bid fair to stand for many years to come. "I never saw the Queen merrier," says Randolph in his despatches; "never dismayed; nor never thought I that stomach to be in her that I find. She repented nothing but (when the Lords and others at Inverness came in the morning from the watch) that she was not a man, to know what life it was to lie all night in the fields, or to walk upon the causeway with a jack and knapsack, a Glasgow buckler and a broadsword." The castle was taken after a few days' siege, and the governor was hanged for his contumacy. This was in September, 1562, three hundred and ten years ago. A scion of her unhappy race, Prince Charles Edward, spent six miserable weeks in and around Inverness, in the spring of 1746, and looked his last upon it from the heights of Strathnairn as he fled from the field of Culloden. Our Queen comes under happier auspices, in peaceful and prosperous times, and among a loyal and contented people. Who shall doubt the ultimate triumph of a policy of improvement and impartial dealing! Here, within sight of the field of Culloden, may be found her Majesty's most devoted subjects, just as, a little more than a hundred years ago, they were the bitter enemies of her House; and now they strive to do her honour, just as if there never had been a dynastic struggle that brought misery, bloodshed, and ruin to their forefathers.

Inverness has always been a sort of provincial capital, a position to which its situation—at once in the centre of the Highlands and yet on the seaboard—naturally points. Cromwell recognised it as such, and built a citadel of considerable strength at the mouth of the Ness, using the fine old cathedral of Fortrose, the abbey of Beaulieu and Kinloss, and the local churches of Inverness as a quarry for hewn stone. It was finished about 1655, but did not long survive. The Highland clans viewed its existence with alarm, and after the Restoration procured its gradual neglect and decay. Little now remains, save the clock-tower and the green ramparts. A more formidable fortress was erected in the neighbourhood after the '45, and it is still in the regular occupation of troops. In the more peaceful times that followed Culloden, and while communication with the south was still extremely imperfect, the gentlemen of the Highlands were in the habit of assembling in Inverness during the winter months: they had their town houses there, and kept up no little state in the miniature capital. Nor were summer revelries wanting. The accounts of the Town Treasurer show that the hospitality of the citizens was not unworthy of the proverbial "Highland welcome;" one of the entries, a hundred years ago, is for "a hoghead to make punch in." This was in the days when the magistrates received the judges of the circuit court *à fresco*, and entertained them to a grand banquet in those beautiful islands in the river immediately above the town which form the foreground of our Sketch of Inverness to-day. At that time stone walls traversed the Ness from both sides, and converged at a deep round pool in the heart of the islands, called Pool-i-chroe, beyond which salmon could not ascend, except in times of great flood. Here, in the midst of the greenwood, and having the waters of the Ness flowing in quite a network of streams amid the numerous islands and islets that adorn the river, the magistrates held high revelry with the judges of Court, the representatives not only of law and justice, but of majesty. They sent a net into Pool-i-chroe, and, picking out the best fish of the yield, it was boiled on the spot, and there was "a hoghead to make punch in!" The only wonder, as Angus Reach (a native of Inverness), who quotes the fact, says, is "how the river was crossed after the hoghead was empty." Light suspension-bridges of iron now connect the islands with the shore and with each other, and a more charming walk we do not know in any town. The islands are very well wooded, some really handsome larches, oaks, and beeches rising amidst many inferior trees and a tangled network of underwood that is very picturesque. To make the round of the islands at Inverness is delightful, even in "the sere and yellow," before dinner; but, with only twenty summers on your brow, to visit them in the early morning of the month of May is indeed a pleasure worthy of the gods!

To return to our theme. For a time Inverness was threatened with the loss of its metropolitan character. There were no manufactures, no agricultural wealth, round about; for the valley in which the town stands, though wooded and soft-looking, is limited in extent, and the soil is not rich. The neighbouring "lairds" began to find Edinburgh as accessible as Inverness, and dropped their town-houses in the latter; the west coast supplies of broadcloth and wines, which formerly were all drawn from Inverness, now found their way from Glasgow to the Hebrides; the Caledonian Canal, connecting the Atlantic with the German Ocean, proved a failure, as regards commercial value. In short, Inverness was dwindling into a spiritless little country town, insignificant in size, and without enterprise.

But if in the tide of prosperity the ebb was distressing, the flow has been more than ordinarily bountiful. The same cause which led the local aristocracy to take kindly to the south—viz., improved means of locomotion—brought floods of tourists and sportsmen to the Highlands, and caused such a circulation of money and ideas that Inverness began to review her position, and had the wisdom to attach herself to the railway system which now began to revolutionise the country. By slow degrees Inverness pushed out lines as feelers, first to Nairn, then to Elgin and Keith, to join the through communication with the south from Aberdeen; afterwards, when the importance of the step had been well considered, and the capital, with much ado, had been raised, Inverness struck out a line to Perth, 150 miles in length, and thereby secured for herself direct traffic which hitherto had been impeded and weighted by the long and tedious detour via Aberdeen. From this time the old position of Inverness as the capital of the north was restored, and it has been greatly magnified since, for the railway has been extended northwards more than a hundred miles, with a further large extension now in progress, and westwards from Dingwall to Skye (fifty-three miles), with daily steam-boat connection to the outer Hebrides. The

workshops connected with this large railway business, extending over more than 300 miles, and every year increasing, are all situated at Inverness, and give employment to large numbers of skilled workmen. The offices of the various departments also swell the number of employés. The stock of the company stands very high, the last dividend on ordinary stock having been 6½ per cent. Steamers ply between Inverness and Glasgow, of a very superior class, and carry multitudes of passengers to Inverness daily, who overspread the country; but, going or returning, they cannot avoid making Inverness their head-quarters, with whatever part of the Highlands they may have to do.

As a place of residence the town possesses many attractions. The beauty of the islands we have already referred to. The river which they adorn is itself a noble object. It receives the overflow of Loch Ness, distant six miles—a noble sheet of water six and twenty miles in length, and deeper than the German Ocean. Loch Ness, again, is fed by the overflowing of Loch Oich, both of them forming part of the route of the Caledonian Canal; and Loch Oich is fed by the river Garry, which in its earlier course is called the river Quich, and rises far away in the west Highlands of Inverness. By pausing in its course at so many deep lakes, the lengthened current has dropped all impurities ere it reaches Inverness, and it flows through the centre of the town, with half a dozen churches on each bank, a clear and stately stream. The building on the hill by the river side is of recent erection, and serves partly for county buildings, law courts, &c., and partly as the county gaol—a palace and a prison on each hand. The view from the hill is very fine, looking on the west towards Loch Ness and the valley of the Great Glen; and northwards to Ben Wyvis, one of the highest hills in Ross-shire, over the Moray Firth. The same view, but with some modifications, enhancing rather than detracting from its variety and beauty, may be had from what is called "The Godsmans Walk" now partly incorporated with a public recreation ground, including a large skating-pond and cricket-field, which is in course of construction. Another attraction, if we may call it so, is the new cemetery. A considerable hill, completely isolated from other hills, and standing on the plain within a mile of the town, has been set aside for burial purposes. The walks drive through thriving woods, chiefly oak and birch, along slopes which have been partly appropriated as places of interment, and, after a long ascent, we reach a plateau beautifully laid out and commanding fine views of Inverness and all its neighbourhood. Heather and bluebells blossom freely on the sides of the hill at this season of the year, and in spring the open glades are a glowing mass of yellow broom and gorse. The only building in Inverness of any architectural pretensions is the Pro-Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, in which the Bishop of the diocese, who is also Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and a staff of clergy officiate, sometimes daily, usually only three times a week. The cathedral has received many gifts for interior decoration, and, both internally and externally, ranks among the best modern churches in the country. It is quite unfinished, and lacks spires to the two towers, which are seen conspicuously in the landscape. The architect is Mr. Ross, Inverness, one of the few who have been deemed worthy to compete for designing the new cathedral about to be erected in Edinburgh.

A spirit of enterprise and improvement has distinguished the citizens of Inverness for the last few years. A handsome new street has been added to the business quarter, and a great number of villas have sprung up round about. One of the principal hotels was lately purchased for the purposes of a club, which is now in successful operation, and altogether there are not many conveniences that a larger town must needs have that Inverness lacks; while in the extreme beauty of its situation and facility for reaching every district of the Highlands it possesses advantages which few towns, large or small, can excel.

Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P., has announced his intention of giving £3000 towards the proposed public park for Warrington. It is also announced that Mr. Hatton, the liberal benefactor of the Warrington Dispensary, has given £3000 to the three Church charities of St. Elphin's.

Some serious defalcations have been discovered in connection with the Rochdale Pioneers' Co-operative Society. The books of the late treasurer, who died a few days ago, on being overhauled on Monday evening, revealed a deficiency amounting nearly to £400; and the cashier has disappeared, carrying with him the keys of a safe supposed to contain about £212.

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing that of the £3,002,760 which has been advanced by the Government to railway companies in Ireland the sum of £1,162,281 has been repaid, together with £757,931 for interest due on the loan. When this return was made up £75,480 due on account of capital and £27,666 for interest remained unpaid.

Wednesday's *Wilts County Mirror* says:—"The week promises to be a gay one in Salisbury. The subscriptions for the decorations in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales amount to nearly £800, and fresh names are daily being added to the list. Lines of tall Venetian masts, surmounted by crowns and bearing streamers, have already been erected throughout the line of route from Bemerton Lodge to the Council House, and flags and banners are being displayed at many private houses. The Council House, the Market House, the Wilts and Dorset Bank, and the Poultry Cross will be brilliantly illuminated, and stars, plumes, and devices of various kinds are making their appearance in front of the houses of many of the shopkeepers and private residents."

The President of Queen's College, Belfast, in his annual report, which has recently been published, records the steady progress of the institution. The report, which is for the year ending July 31, 1871, states that during that period 380 students attended their full course of lectures. Of these 75 belonged to the Church of Ireland, 14 were Roman Catholics, 226 Presbyterians, 22 Methodists, and 4 Independents, while 38 belonged to other denominations. Dr. Henry further states, on the authority of the "Queen's University Calendar," that the following among other successful men have been educated in the Belfast College:—"Ten members of the Consular service, twenty members of the Civil Service of India, five engineers of public works in India, two members of the Geological Survey of India, thirty-three members of the Army Medical Service, fourteen members of the Navy Medical Service, two secretaries to the Chinese Embassy, one inspector-general of customs in China, three officers of Royal Engineers, twelve professors of colleges and universities, four assistants to professors, five head-masters of collegiate and academical institutions, six inspectors of national schools, three Barrington lecturers, two members of the Senate Queen's University, five law students of Inns of Court, and a large number also of eminent barristers, physicians, surgeons, in the civil departments of the army, and professional gentlemen now engaged in pursuing useful and lucrative employments at home and abroad."



INVERNESS.

GREENAWAY. SC



UNDER THE CLIFFS



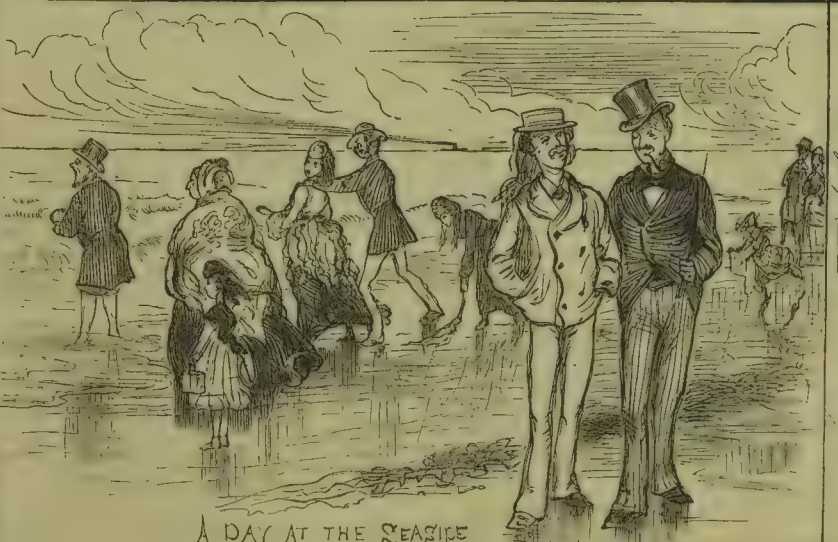
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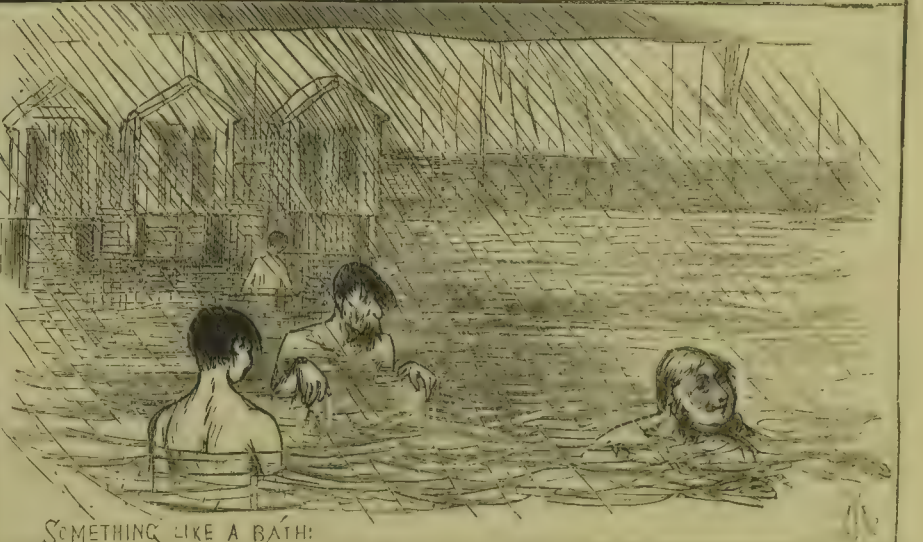
ON THE SANDS



ON THE FORT



A DAY AT THE SEASIDE



SOMETHING LIKE A BATH

SKETCHES AT MARGATE.

Shakspeare asks "Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a feast?" It would doubtless be difficult, aided by the most vivid fancy, as one is taking his morning bath, though well charged with Tidman's salt, in a room in sweltering, well-nigh deserted London, to imagine oneself taking a header from a boat in the open sea. Still, a keen sympathy may in some manner supply the defectiveness of the imagination; and, next to fancying oneself by the seaside—nay, far above it—is the power of sympathising with those who are there. If the pleasures of the present are debarred one, there are still the pleasures of the past to fall back on. So, welcome Margate, with its keen bracing air, and its freedom from frigid formality. Although a little too Bartholomew-fairish, and lacking the splendour of London-super-Mare, there is a racy earnestness about the Margate folk that contrasts favourably with the dawdling, lackadaisical apathy of genteeler places. Far better its quips and cranks, even its uproarious fun, than the decorous dulness of some seaside spots, where a hearty laugh would be considered high treason to its superfine gentility. All bathing-places have necessarily many things in common, so that much of what is seen at Margate may be witnessed elsewhere. Everywhere, to a certainty, may be noticed pairs of lovers, twin turtles, keeping out of others' earshot, that they may have their softly prattled nothings to themselves; children are busily engaged making huge sand fortresses, to be swept away by the next tide; and damsels seek retired shady places, where they may devour their novels in quiet and comfort. Families here, as elsewhere, enjoy themselves together; papa taking out the child, shrill-screaming, half with delight, half terror, to give it a dip; Sarah Jane being meantime held by her lover till her dainty feet are wetted by the tide. No place is free from ridiculous young fellows who think that to be ill-mannered and grotesquely-clothed is to be genteel, and who care not how ridiculous they make themselves so that they achieve notoriety. "The fort" at Margate is affected by the quietly disposed. Here they may tranquilly inhale the sea-breezes as they watch the vessels making their way by aid of sail, or the steamers ploughing a path, like things of destiny, heedless of wind or waves. But each place has its specialties. And as those of Hastings, for example, are its Lovers' Seat and Fairlight Glen, so those of Margate are its Jetty and, perhaps, its Hall-by-the-Sea. On the Jetty, two streams of holiday folk are ever flowing; and on Saturday nights, especially, when the Husbands' boat is expected, the crowd is great indeed. The jokes are not all of them the newest, or nicest, or brightest; but, upon the whole, good fellowship prevails, and there is much hilarity as the men from the incoming boat are appropriated by families and borne off in triumph.

Mr. Henry Alfred Wadman, late sub-manager of the Rosendale Union Gasworks, has been found guilty, at the Preston Intermediate Sessions, of an extraordinary outrage. He was accused of having, on several occasions, wilfully tampered with the plugs, so that the gas escaped in one night to the amount of from 60,000 to 70,000 cubic feet—the value being estimated at £13 8s. 7d. The safety of a thickly-populated district was involved; and, the evidence having clearly convicted the accused, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mr. Gray, assistant secretary of the Marine department of the Board of Trade, met the leading shipowners of Liverpool yesterday week, at the rooms of the Mercantile Marine Association, in order to hear their views on the question of training-ships in the mercantile marine and other matters affecting the condition of sailors and the national defences. Mr. M'Iver, Mr. Inman, Mr. Ismay, Mr. Just, and other representatives of steam-ship and sailing companies, took part in the discussion, and ultimately resolutions were adopted to the effect that the present condition of the seamen of the mercantile marine was most unsatisfactory, and that measures were required to provide a supply of efficient men. The meeting was pledged to support the Government in any comprehensive and practical scheme for increasing the supply of good and efficient seamen.

On Monday the emigration officials at Liverpool completed their usual monthly returns of the exodus from the Mersey. From these returns it appears that during the month of August there sailed to the United States thirty-four ships under the Act, with 2433 cabin and 12,006 steerage passengers. To Canada there were seven ships, with 459 cabin and 2202 steerage. In connection with the vessels which sailed to Canada, it is necessary to state that some of them called at Halifax, en route to Baltimore, &c., and landed 85 cabin and 125 steerage passengers; whilst others called at St. John's, Newfoundland, and landed 25 cabin and 3 steerage—making a total emigration under the Act of 17,338 passengers. The number of vessels which left Liverpool without undergoing Government supervision was thirty-two, and they had on board 1422 passengers, bound to the United States, Canada, Victoria, New Zealand, Africa, China, East Indies, South and West Coasts of America, West Africa, &c.—making the total for the month 18,768, which shows a decrease as compared with the corresponding month of last year of 492, but an increase in the eight months of the present year as compared with the same period of last year of 19,837.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT EDINBURGH.

The insufficiency of the equatorial telescope in the Royal Observatory, Calton-hill, for the requirements of modern astronomical science has long been a matter of notoriety, and Professor Piazzi Smyth has not for twenty years ceased to urge upon every successive Government the necessity of raising the metropolitan observatory of Scotland from the position of the meanest-appointed Government astronomical institution in Europe. The perseverance of the Astronomer Royal for Scotland was at length rewarded, and last year a sum of £2300 was placed in the estimates for the purpose of providing an improved equatorial telescope. But after Parliament had ratified the proposal of the Government that a new instrument should be secured for the Observatory of the Scottish metropolis, a limit was put on the aspirations of the Astronomer Royal as to the size of the telescope. The new telescope, of course, involved a new dome, and it was referred to an architect of taste to see how much the new dome to be placed on the beautifully-proportioned building on the Calton-hill should exceed the old one in size. The architect selected by the Government was Mr. James Fergusson, the author of the "History of Architecture," and he decided that the new dome could not be raised more than fourteen inches; that being the largest increase that could be aesthetically allowed in conjunction with the rest of the works of the late William Playfair. In consequence of this the Astronomer Royal has had a difficult task in endeavouring to arrange a form of equatorial instrument which would give a greater amount of power within a smaller line or compass than was ever attained before.

The new telescope will have an aperture of 2 ft. upon a focal length of only 10 ft.—a larger diameter in proportion to focal length than any astronomical telescope yet introduced into any observatory; and it will, no doubt, be by far the most powerful instrument ever erected under so small a dome. Although the telescope will be much more powerful than any ever before placed in the observatory, it is still not such as was desired or considered almost necessary in the present state of science. The instrument, which is being built by Mr. Howard Grubb, Dublin, is to be of a comparatively new order of reflecting telescope. The old reflecting telescopes, such as those of Lord Rosse, had their reflectors made of a mixture of copper and tin. M. Foucault, of the Paris Observatory, the celebrated inventor of the pendulum experiment for determining the revolution of the earth, discovered that a better reflector could be secured by making the body of the speculum of glass, and then coating it, by a chemical process, with pure silver. The new Edinburgh telescope will have one of these glass silver-covered speculums. The instrument is intended to be employed in two comparatively new branches of observing astronomy—photography and spectroscopy. Both these classes of research require the seemingly impossible accompaniments—that the telescope must have the utmost amount of firmness and also have the most accurate possible movement at the same rate at which the stars are going round in the sky. For if, during the time that an observation is being proceeded with, the slightest tremor or shaking should happen, or if an error in the movement of the telescope in its arc with a radius of 5 ft. (half the length of the telescope) should occur to the amount of even one three-hundredth part of an inch, the star and its spectrum would entirely vanish from the field. Notable features in the new telescope will therefore be the remarkably perfect clockwork apparatus, the several devices connected with the prisms of the spectroscopy, the means by which not merely celestial objects will be kept in view, but those by which the rays of chemical flames will be brought into comparison with the light of the stars. The extremely delicate measuring apparatus to be applied to the respective subjects as they appear on the spectrum will also be noteworthy.

December next is the time fixed for the completion of the new instrument, but meanwhile active preparations are being made in the Royal Observatory for its reception. The old wooden dome which surmounted the building has been removed; and Playfair's grand pier, resting on the solid rock, is being furnished with a new capital to suit the increased size of the new telescope. The new dome, it is expected, will be erected in the course of next month, while the weather is yet fine. This dome, which is also being built by Mr. Howard Grubb, Dublin, will be of iron instead of wood, and that for two reasons—first, because it will afford a greater amount of space in the interior of the instrument-room; and, second, because it will enable such an arrangement being made for the shutter as will allow of an opening several feet in breadth, whereas the opening in the old dome was only a few inches wide. The new works involve a considerable amount of alteration, especially in the interior of the Royal Observatory, and these, so far as architectural points are concerned, are being carried out under the efficient supervision of Mr. R. Mathieson, of her Majesty's Office of Works in Edinburgh. Although the arrangements, necessarily somewhat upset, observations continue to be made by Professor Piazzi Smyth and his assistants. Nothing is allowed to interfere with the time signals which emanate from the Observatory daily.—*Scotsman*.

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Dated this 9th day of March, 1868.
"CHARLES LE COQ, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.
"WM. FERGUSON, Bart., F.R.S.
"EDWD. H. STREVEKING, M.D., M.R.C.P.
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THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: ARRIVAL OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMP ON SATURDAY LAST.



ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMP ON SATURDAY LAST—THE LONDON SCOTTISH BREAKING OFF TO THEIR TENTS.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

After a week's marching the whole Northern or Defending Force detailed for this year's manœuvres encamped, on Saturday last, within the prescribed battle-ground. On the previous Wednesday the route lay past Strathfieldsaye, where a statue of the Duke of Wellington stands close to the highway, and, out of respect for the great commander, the troops marched past the monument in review order. Writing from Pewsey, on Saturday morning last, the *Pall Mall* correspondent says:—"General Sir Robert Walpole, with his staff, Prince Arthur, and such of the Third Division as halted at Hungerford yesterday, marched out of Berkshire at 6.30 this morning, beneath a somewhat cloudy sky. Their route was down the high street of the main road and thence to their destination near Pewsey, a distance of some fourteen miles. Owing to the absence about Hungerford of any such camping-ground as that at Crookham and Greenham, the remaining brigades of the Third Division and the troops under Lord Mark Kerr's command were very much scattered yesterday, which was generally pronounced the most disagreeable day the troops had spent since their departure from Aldershot. The 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards in marching down from Pewsey made a detour of several miles for the purpose of passing through Savernake Forest and Tottenham Park, where the Marquis of Ailesbury, Colonel of the Wilts Yeomanry, provided a liberal lunch for the officers and troopers of the three regiments of Household Cavalry. The Wilts Yeomanry will be brigaded with the Life Guards, and commanded by Lord Ailesbury. Towards eleven o'clock this morning the sun shone out brightly, the people of Pewsey hung flags from their windows, sightseers crowded the streets, and, altogether, the march of the Northern Army into the beautiful vale of Pewsey has taken place under the most auspicious circumstances."

The principal events of Saturday in the Southern Camp were the arrival of the volunteers and the visit of the Prince of Wales.

About one o'clock p.m. (says one of the correspondents of the *Times*) there was considerable stir in the neighbourhood of the railway station at Blandford, owing to the arrival by successive trains of the different contingents of volunteers. First in order came the county (Dorsetshire) battalion, mustering in the aggregate about 350. Colonel Maunsell, formerly of the 60th Rifles, commands the battalion. By an unfortunate accident this gallant officer lost the sight of one eye at the first volunteer review at Sherborne, but has, nevertheless, continued with the regiment, which, in his hands, gives promise of doing its work efficiently. The band of the 60th Rifles met and played the Dorset volunteers into camp. About an hour after the arrival of the local battalion another train brought down the eight companies forming the provisional battalion of volunteers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sackville West, late of the Grenadier Guards, and now of the Oxford University Corps. Their train had been a long time on the way: having left London at half-past eight o'clock a.m., it did not reach Blandford until half-past two. The battalion is thus composed:—Inns of Court, two companies; Oxford University, Cambridge University, Oxford City, Lyndhurst (Hampshire), Artists, and London Scottish, one company each—that is to say, eight companies of fifty men, making, with the officers, &c., something over 450 in all. Containing, as the battalion does, so many men of undoubted social position, all about to live, for the time, a soldier's life on soldier's fare, its arrival in camp excited no small sensation among the regulars. The 50th Regiment courteously send out their band to play the volunteers into camp. This was probably an attention on the part of the officers. But the feeling of the men showed itself in the lanes of redcoats which were formed in an instant by soldiers swarming out of all the regimental camps to see the volunteers march in, and by their friendly comments and loud and hearty cheering as the different companies went by. It would, perhaps, be difficult even for Private Jones or Corporal Brown himself to analyse and convey what it is that passes through his mind as he sees there, visibly before his eyes, gentlemen—not bound to do it in any way—who are going to live for a fortnight on rations and sleep twelve in a tent. But, as far as one can make out from the ideas which are expressed, it would appear that, combined with the respect which he feels for volunteers who really do submit to discipline and hard work, Private Jones or Corporal Brown accepts the presence of the volunteers as an admission of the dignity of his own profession, and an evidence that he somehow has risen in the social scale. "I assure you, Sir," said a man in a tone showing that he had not yet recovered from the effects of what he had seen, "that I saw a field officer of the —th—a field officer, mind you—go up and shake hands with one of the privates in the ranks!" At a still later hour the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Wiltshire Volunteers, about 400 strong, also marched into camp. This regiment is commanded by Colonel Everett. In the handling of the provisional battalion already spoken of, Colonel West is aided by the following officers:—Major Bulwer, a well-known barrister, and Major Leighton, of the Artists; Adjutant Button, of the 8th (King's) Regiment and Inns of Court; and Captain Jones, long connected with the Oxford University corps, but in this instance voluntarily discharging the duties of quartermaster.

Our Special Artist has forwarded two illustrations of this notable event, the arrival of volunteers—one the Oxford University Volunteers marching through camp, the other the London Scottish breaking off to their tents. The volunteers marched in, piled arms, deposited greatcoats, &c., then marched into their camp, and at the word broke up and made a rush for their tents.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, reached Wimborne on Saturday at 2.30 p.m., en route to the charming seat of Mr. G. Sturt, M.P., at Moor Critchell. His Royal Highness was about to pay the honourable gentleman a visit last December, when that illness occurred which so long kept the empire in a state of anxious alarm. To meet the Royal visitors there had already arrived at Moor Critchell, as guests of Mr. Sturt, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Lucan, and sundry other notables. The peaceful little town of Wimborne woke up into a state of effervescent loyalty, and got up an impromptu reception of a very satisfactory kind as the Prince and his Royal relative left the train and drove rapidly off. On arriving at the park a Royal salute was fired, and, after a brief interval for rest and refreshment, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke, inspected the 10th Hussars and Major Strangway's magnificent battery of Royal Horse Artillery (D battery B brigade). It would be difficult to imagine a prettier scene than this imposing little military display. The weather was delightful, with a bright sun and bright sky, a verdant lawn of most elastic sward, a gathering of spectators that included the divisional generals and their staffs, the better part of the head-quarters staff, and all the colonels and officers of regiments who could be spared from camp duty. Country gentlemen, farmers, and country folk of every degree formed, together with the background of lake and wood and the surroundings

of stately avenues, grass-grown downs, and glades, giving glimpses of distant country, a perfect picture. After the inspection the 10th Hussars marched past in open column of squadrons, Colonel Baker leading on his beautiful grey Arab, man and horse a study in themselves. It is needless to say how perfect was the defile of this splendid regiment, or how Major Strangway's guns in column of half batteries astonished the spectators by wheeling round with their six-horse teams in a space the size of a moderate drawing-room.

Sunday is usually a pleasant day in camp. It is a season of rest, of church parades and extended leave, and knows nothing of battalion or brigade drill, forced marches, and manœuvres. The only people who have to work are those of the Control, for whom it may fairly be said that there is no rest. On Sunday week, says the *Salisbury Journal*, religious service was held by divisions in the various camps of the Southern force. Each division formed three sides of a square. In the centre of the blank side stood the officiating chaplain, with a drum for a desk. Behind him stood a band and a choir, and the inclosed space in front of him was occupied by the divisional and brigade generals with their staffs, the regimental officers, as on parade, forming a line in front of the ranks. The singing of the choirs, which were "scratch" ones, was remarkably good, and it was a subject of surprise that such efficient choirs could so easily be obtained. Last Sunday was by far the dreariest and wettest since the troops assembled. On the downs there was a thick, watery vapour which prevented one from seeing clearly more than one hundred yards ahead, and at intervals there were heavy driving showers. Church parades were, notwithstanding, held as usual under the shelter of the plantations. Our Special Artist sends us an illustration of the church parade held in Race Down Camp; the Duke of Cambridge, whom no weather daunts, and who made an inspection of the cavalry camps early in the morning, being present. His Grace stands between two ladies at the back of the Chaplain. A correspondent from the Northern Army states that the weather was very dismal on Sunday morning. The time for church parades was fixed and altered; there was to have been a grand divisional service, but the idea fell to the ground, and the General and his staff went to the neighbouring church. Everywhere there was a feeling of uncertainty as to what was going to be done, and only Parke's brigade really did parade; there being on the ground the Rifle Battalion, the 15th and the 100th Regiments of the Line, the 22nd Regiment, 2nd Staffordshire Militia, and the volunteer battalion, formed in a square under the direction of Prince Arthur himself, who, as Brigade Major, was indefatigable in placing the battalions in order. They waited but for a moment before the band of the 100th Regiment came into the quadrangle and the clergyman appeared. For a few minutes all went well; the chants were admirably sung, the epistle and gospel had been read, and the "Old Hundredth Psalm" was being given, when the rain began to descend. Going quietly up to the clergyman, General Parke suggested the propriety of stopping the service at once; and, acting on the hint, the minister discontinued the hymn at the second verse, pronounced the benediction, and the troops marched off to their quarters. It was well that they did so, for in a few minutes the rain descended with great violence, and drove even the villagers who had flocked down to the place in great numbers, to their homes or to the taprooms of the ale-houses with precipitation.

Both the armies had special field-days on Monday. The invading force, at Blandford, were honoured with the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and a host of distinguished officers, the latter of whom critically watched the movements of the troops, and frequently expressed their admiration of what they witnessed.

The general advance of the Northern Army, which was to have been resumed on Tuesday, did not take place, as General Walpole determined late on Monday night to keep the Fourth Division at Pavon for another day and to remove the third to the same district, in order to guard against the danger likely to result from a prolonged stay of the troops in the wet and muddy camping-ground. The movement, which involved a march of four miles, was more in the nature of a concentration than an advance. The Third Division was in its new quarters by half-past ten on Tuesday morning. A telegram of Tuesday night sums up the day's operations thus:—"The army is drying itself."

On Thursday week was fought the battle of Witchampton, which is spoken of as by far the most interesting and instructive of any that have passed since the Southern Army was assembled. We give an illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist, of the Second Division advancing as defenders from Cranborne to Race Down. The first line is lying down behind a ridge. At the right, in the foreground, are the 88th Connaught Rangers.

The following general account is given by a correspondent of the *Times*:—"A battle upon a grand scale was fought between the two divisions, extending over a front of not less than five miles, from the Salisbury road upon the north-west to Witchampton on the south-east. The battle began with a skilfully-conceived double attack on the part of General Brownrigg, but resolved itself into three successive engagements, in each of which, though with difficulty, Sir A. Horsford was enabled to maintain the position he had occupied at the beginning of the day, and to drive back his assailants with loss. As regards the original plan of the battle, the two divisions had been made to change characters since last they encountered each other. Sir A. Horsford's, which formerly was the British force, on this occasion represented the invaders, who, having crossed the Stour at Blandford, were supposed to be marching upon Salisbury. General Brownrigg's division was looked upon as the advanced guard of an English army coming from the east with instructions to attack the enemy at all hazards, and drive him, if possible, behind the Stour. The road from Horton to Farnham was treated as a boundary line between the two forces; and, to admit of the necessary dispositions, General Brownrigg's division was ordered on no account to cross the road before a quarter past nine this morning. At one point the direct line of his advance was broken by extensive woods belonging to Mr. Sturt, M.P., in the neighbourhood of Moor Critchell, and, as these woods would not only be unsuitable in themselves for manœuvres, but are full of the most perplexing rides and paths, in which, without a compass, it would be possible to go on circling for hours, and almost for days together, without ever coming out into the open, it was directed that these roads and paths should not be used by either force, and that the woods themselves should be regarded in the light of impassable marshes. In thinking, therefore, of the operations between the extremities of Witchampton and the Salisbury road it is necessary to remember that the total front of five miles is broken for about two miles by the intervention of these woods and plantations. General Brownrigg saw in this circumstance a means of surprising the army at Blandford. Advancing from his position, Bottlebush Down, he made up his mind to direct a strong attack upon the extreme left of Sir A. Horsford's position at Launceston Down, while with his main force he crept round on the extreme right at Witchampton and took his adversary in rear. The plan was

skilfully laid and ought to have succeeded, for in the first instance an attack in force in the latter direction was not expected, and some considerable time must have passed before sufficient reinforcements could have been thrown across the whole length of Sir A. Horsford's position to meet it; but an attack upon both flanks of a long line by an army not overwhelmingly superior in point of numbers is a matter requiring the most careful calculation of times and distances, and sufficient allowance apparently had not been made for the difference in marching power of the two divisions. General Brownrigg's men after the fight were to encamp afresh on the Racecourse Down at Blandford, and accordingly carried, and fought with, full kits upon their backs. Sir A. Horsford's men, being within easy reach of their own ground, marched out without knapsacks and with the lightest possible equipment. This was a disadvantage most seriously felt by the militia regiments especially, the march beginning at seven o'clock in the morning, and not ending until three p.m., when they reached camp at the close of the day. So much for a general view of the contest. To the spectators the details were of the highest interest, and from hour to hour the fortunes of the day seemed to hang in the balance; while so strongly were General Brownrigg's force impressed with the merits of their own plan of attack that each portion of that army as it succumbed to its fate in turn consoled itself by repeating that Sir A. Horsford's was hopelessly out-manœuvred elsewhere."

Speaking of the sight presented by the encampment of the Southern force, the *Times*' correspondent says it may be safely asserted that never yet in England has such a magnificent panorama been visible as at the present moment near Blandford Downs—any one of which seems as if it might contain all the open ground about Brighton, and upon one single slope of which 10,000 men are encamped—stretching away in an unbroken series as far as the eye can reach, and in some directions further. Here and there the crest of a hill is crowned with a thick plantation, and here and there also, and chiefly beside the road and in the hollows, are belts of cultivation. But the character of the landscape is wide, open, and grassy. Here and there in spots the chalk and flint just show themselves, and where the traffic to and from the camp has worn a road the familiar white dust begins to rise; but the natural, unbroken surface of the Downs is turf, smooth and velvety as the softest carpet. From any point the approach to the camp is striking; but, probably, the best and most comprehensive view is obtained from the old and now forsaken racecourse, one of the finest in point of situation in England. In square and oblong patches, and with wide green avenues between, the temporary home of no less than sixteen battalions of infantry are established. But with all the advantages there comes the *sollicitum aliquid*, and in this case in the shape of water, or, rather, the want of it. The consequence is that the head-quarters, cavalry, and infantry, each occupy three very detached positions. Wells, however, have been sunk; Norton's hand-pumps, first used in the Abyssinian campaign, are in great request; and the Engineers, in one case, have had recourse to a steam-engine to raise the supply to a higher level.

An illustration of the Engineers' pump, with filters, is given. Pipes running up hill convey the water to tanks on Race Down. There is a signal-staff on the hill, which repeats signals from Race Down, and when the signals, a red-and-white flag and black ball, are lowered the engine ceases to work. Another of the illustrations shows the issuing of bread rations at the head-quarters of the Southern Army. The waggons are sent about five in the morning from the camps to take their rations. One oven of the steam bakery turns out 160 rations in a batch, and five batches in from eight to ten hours. Ten men can work five ovens for twelve or fourteen hours.

On the first page we give an illustration of a Reserve Outlying Picket. Grouped around the cheerful blaze of an impromptu fire the men gossip about the day's proceedings and give vague guesses as to the future. Many a hearty laugh is provoked as one droll anecdote is succeeded by others still droller. There is here, happily, no death-stricken or wounded comrade to mar the mirth, or any great fear of what tomorrow has in store. So they smoke the pipe of peace and are at rest.

Lord Shaftesbury prints the following testimonial to the conduct of the Southern Army encamped on Blandford Down, near his Lordship's residence, St. Giles's House:—"Much alarm had been excited by the announcement of their intended arrival, and letters were addressed to me from that district full of apprehensions. But on Friday last, some time after their occupation of the ground, I was assured, by the very persons who had entertained fears of license and disorder, that not a single case of complaint had occurred, and that, on the contrary, the troops had behaved themselves in a manner the most praiseworthy and becoming. This has been confirmed to me by my friend Lord Portman, whose great experience as a magistrate renders his opinion of high value. On the next day I was startled by information at an early hour that some 10,000 of these men had taken possession of my Downs. I was delighted to hear it, and joined them as soon as possible. The day was sultry and oppressive, and yet these gallant fellows, after a march of fourteen miles, were standing out under a broiling sun, unwilling, without permission, to go into the woods, which were all around them, for shelter. In a few minutes, however, hundreds of them were fast asleep under the shade of the trees. The First Division, under Sir A. Horsford, remained three days; and I am only speaking the sentiments of everyone in the neighbourhood when I say that, for order, discipline, and civility, nothing could have surpassed them. After service on Sunday, hundreds—I may say thousands—bathed in the river, and walked and strolled about my garden; and I am assured that not a leaf is missing nor a flower-bed trampled on. The farmers and peasantry have received them with open arms, and I hear nothing but expressions of delight and wonder at such quietness and sobriety. Of course, I cannot presume to give any military opinions; but, apart from military considerations, I will venture to assert that, to train men to such order, self-restraint, and liberal obedience, cannot fail to have the very noblest results of a moral character. I am very much disposed to think that the Army will, under the new regulations of Mr. Cardwell, whom I heartily congratulate, form one of the best schools of adult education. I cannot but recommend these facts—and facts they are—to the consideration of those gentlemen who pronounce the English soldier to be among the most disorderly and immoral of mankind. The First Division was replaced by the Second Division, under General Brownrigg; and I heartily repeat, on their behalf, what I said in respect of that under Sir A. Horsford; and I firmly believe that a finer set of fellows, both officers and men, for intelligence, activity, zeal, discipline, and good humour, were never brought together for the defence of their country."

An aquarium, similar to that at Brighton, is to be established at Yarmouth.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

The public were induced to expect a superb spectacle at this theatre on Thursday week; nor were they disappointed. Mr. Boucicault had assumed the lesseeship, and announced a "new fantastic musical drama," something, as it turned out, between an opéra-bouffe and an allegory, which should admit of all manner of allusions and illusions, and occupy a company of nearly a hundred performers. M. Planché also was pledged to provide the lyrical embellishments, and Messrs. Hervé, Frederick Clay, De Billemont, and Rivière to supply the requisite music. The title of this magnificent mélange is "Babil and Bijou" (the latter name was in the early announcements spelled Beejoo) and in their adventures it is evident that we are expected to recognise symbols of what the author probably means to advocate as truths, but which may provoke not a little discussion and difference of opinion. Whether the boards of Covent Garden form the fitting arena for the display of æsthetic and political doctrines, in however dramatic a shape, may be doubted. At any rate, it is a point which might be contested, and will be questioned by those to whom dogmatic teaching of any kind is objectionable. The action commences with a prologuial scene, in which Miss Murray figures as Melusine, the fugitive Queen of Fairyland, who, in the last scene of the play, is restored by Bijou (Miss Annie Sinclair) to her throne, and in rapture is rewarded with an assumption in the glories of which her fairy court partake. The other characters are Azurine, the Spirit of the Air (Miss Alice Phillips), Wanda, the Spirit of the Water (Miss Edith Bruce), Mistigris, the Spirit of the Earth (Mrs. Howard Paul), Skepsis, King of the Gnomes, usurping the throne of Melusine (Mr. J. B. Howe), Pragma, his Queen (Mrs. Billington), and the Spirit of Launcelot, a shepherd-boy, the lover of Melusine (Miss Vokins), with a number of other gnomes, kelpies, imps, pixies, sylphs, &c. Her fugitive Majesty, to save the regalia from the clutch of her pursuers, confides it to the spirits of the three elements, but she is herself arrested.

In explanation of the above we must add that Melusine, having loved the shepherd-boy Launcelot, had assumed a human form and become his wife. Her absence from Fairyland naturally excited suspicion, and at length her transgression was discovered. Accordingly, all the working classes of Fairyland were urged to revolt by Pragma, an elfin princess; in consequence of which Melusine was driven into exile with her new-born babe Bijou; moreover, the spirit love of the queen possessed the effect of consuming the life of the boy Launcelot, so that the mortal died of her fairy embrace. Having confided her regalia in the manner already stated, Launcelot's hut is surrounded by elves and gnomes, who find the queen stretched beside the pallet on which Launcelot had expired, but where now Bijou is sleeping. The queen is seized as a prey, carried into the deep of the earth, and imprisoned in a ruby; while a bevy of nymphs appears around the bed of the child, and the spirit of the shepherd boy rises to protect the hut. The spectator, however, will scarcely make out all this from the actual scene, and will have to read Mr. Planché's tale for his further assistance.

The first act commences in the palace of Zanzoozee. Phassilis, the Prince of Lutetia (Mr. Mans) is, it seems, destined, from his love of ease, to abandon his throne. The Court and the people are divided in their worship—the former prefer Auricomos (Mr. Lionel Brough), and the latter Typocompos (Mr. Wainwright). Phassilis, under the name of Babil, seeks to be wedded to Bijou, whom he had met in Rosewood Forest, but knew not to be the daughter of Melusine. As, however, Bijou gazes into the cottage fire, seeing faces therein, she is visited by Pragma and Skepsis, who tell her that she is not a mortal but a fairy. Melusine also comes forth from her ruby prison to confirm the intelligence, and to warn her that her embrace will be fatal to her lover, unless, indeed, she consents to become a mortal. The lover and his bride accordingly defer their marriage, and set out on a pilgrimage in search of the lost regalia. The third act takes us from the forest hut into the view of a magnificent scene, called the River of Life, a title connected with sacred associations, which must be seen to be appreciated. Here the Spirit of the Earth shows to the lovers the Nine Ages of Man. In a series of cascades, ascending from the level of the stage, groups of persons in the costumes of different eras are disclosed, until on the ninth ledge we discover the primal pair. Adam and Eve having been duly greeted by the audience (and their appearance excited a tumult of applause and wonder), the Darwinian ape is seen crowning the summit of the series. All in turn descend to the boards, and promenade. Much amusement was occasioned by the appearance of Lord Dundreary, excellently indicated by Mr. G. Temple, who is much annoyed by the persistent efforts of the archetypal ape to fraternise with him. On the whole, we may regard this scene as a great triumph. Meanwhile the Gnome King and Queen are not idle. We meet with them in the Cavern of the Octopus, painted by Mr. J. Johnson; for to find the diadem they have visited the bottom of the sea. Babil and Bijou arrive at Octopia with the same purpose; and the third act concludes with a Coral Grove, which they visit—the scene painted by Mr. J. Hicks. It may give some notion of the miscellaneous and phantasmic character of this act when we name the pantomimic agency by which the business is conducted. There are Sunshine (Miss Shelley), Ex-King Cod (Mr. Elliott), Salmon and Skate, his fallen Ministers (Messrs. Gardiner and Bush), Oyster (Mr. Elmsley), Captain Lobster (Mr. Gill), King Octopus (Mr. Wainwright), and Walrus (Mr. Dardy), besides what are called "Specimens in the Aquarium," such as the Booby Barbatus (Mr. Templeton), the Wiri Saltator Vulgaris (Mdlle. Chenat), the Aldermanus (Mr. Hanway), the Anonyma (Miss Amyott), and the Scalpus Americanus (Mr. Cutler). These personages remind us of some of the phantasmagoria of Goethe's "Walpurgis Night," and Mr. Boucicault may think that in such an association of names he rivals the corresponding scenes in "Faust." There is, however, a recognisable difference between a fine poetical and a mere prosaic treatment of such suggestive materials. We cannot compliment Mr. Boucicault with any display of peculiar insight, or of beauty, or of subtlety, or any of the fine, unnamable attributes which the poet displays, but we can give him credit for having provided us with a sufficient number of odd figures, which no doubt will please the juvenile sight-seers who are fond of grotesque pantomime.

The fourth act transports us to the Court of Flowers and the Garden of the Four Seasons, where we are accommodated with any number of impersonations, from Heartsease to Stag-beetle, against whom the populace of Vegetables rise in rebellion, headed by Mrs. Billington as Tomato. The vegetables and fruits hold an international meeting. Here we have much pointed as well as noisy delamination. The sceptre of Fairyland at length is found, and Queen Camellia (Miss L. Grey) bestows a grand fête on the lovers, during which a most elaborate ballet is performed, representing the seasons in the costumes of various countries—English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian—appropriately attired. Mdlle. Travaille appears as Spring, Mdlle. Lavigne as Zephyr, Mdlle. Henriette Dor as

Autumn, and Mdlle. Wichtendahl as Winter. Mdlle. Dor is the premiere danseuse of the Imperial Theatre, Moscow, and Mdlle. Lavigne from the Academie, Paris, the latter with M. L. Espinosa as Scarabee. This ballet was exceedingly successful. One of Mr. Planché's choruses here commanded two encores. Appropriate scenery also presented in perspective the change of the seasons. The dancing is to be praised not only for its beauty but its chastity. The poetry of motion was illustrated, but no indecency either of costume or attitude was allowed. The purpose of all this show is indeed an elevated one—viz., "to shadow forth the revolutionary changes that are taking place in poetry and art. Our aspiring meditative spirit (Melusine) has descended from the world of ideas to the world of business. The purer power is dethroned, and Fact (Pragma), with her son, Investigation (Skepsis), are the reigning influences in our minds. The working classes of thought are displacing the higher powers of imagination." So far the book.

And now we come to the fifth act, and the thirteenth scene, ominously entitled "the end of the earth," painted by Mr. W. Hann, and introducing the lovers, conducted by Auricomos, the idol of the court, together with the spirits of earth and air. They start in an aerial ship on a voyage to the moon, where, according to Ariosto, lost things may be found. Mr. Hann also shows them in mid-air the lunar rainbow, paying them a visit, and then depicts for us the mountains in the moon. The lovers in due course enter the zone of melody, and arrive at the silver city of Atalantis, both scenes being by Mr. Hann, where they discover the man in the moon to be a woman. Wonderful adventures await them among the inhabitants of this heavenly body. Here the ladies court the gentlemen, and the Queen chooses Babil for her "bride;" but as she is already "husband" to several wives, she yields to Bijou's prior claim with the less reluctance. But in these lunar regions revolution also prevails. The male sex talk of their rights, and the apes of the Blue Mountains assail the fortress and temple, where, in the end, the lost robes of the regalia are recovered; and ultimately the whole is restored, the different portions being united. The last scene, painted by Mr. Hann, is entitled the Rapture of Melusine, who now again, upon earth, is restored to her child and liberty. Bijou, electing to become a human being, may now be married in safety to Phassilis, and with him mounts the throne, while Melusine is, in a kind of ecstasy, borne to the skies.

In reviewing this strange narrative, we are conscious that in our account of the plot we have given but a programme and vague outline. For more our readers must not only see the play, but read the book of the argument, to which we have more than once referred; for, in fact, the story is not distinctly told in the performance. The merest indications and suggestions are given in the action and dialogue, which for their full illustration and explanation require a careful perusal of the pamphlet, which contains also the whole of the songs as written by Mr. Planché. These were so successful that the calls for their repetition seriously delayed the fall of the curtain, and caused Mr. Boucicault to address the audience against the impolicy of prolonging the representation beyond the time limited in the announcements. The cost of mounting this spectacle has amounted to an exceedingly large sum, and the result surpasses every exhibition of the kind ever made. Paris is famous for such, but never yet produced anything so complete and perfect. The combination of attractive qualities realised in the performance, whether in relation to the scenery, costume, music, dancing, or singing, is marvellous, and only possible where expense is disregarded and capital virtually unlimited. The success of the work is beyond expectation, and will doubtless prove attractive for hundreds of nights in succession. On the fall of the curtain the enthusiasm of the audience was immense. Mr. Boucicault and the actors were vehemently called for, and the manager, with many of the principal performers, acknowledged the congratulations of the delighted audience. Thus favourably commence the new fortunes of Covent Garden. We cannot recognise in them a revival of the drama, such as the new lessee would appear to claim; but we may regard the production of such a piece in such a style as a good beginning—a promise that henceforth original talent has here found an arena, and that artistic taste will be brought to bear upon the due illustration of pieces written with a purpose and elaborated with skill and care.

GAIETY.

On Saturday Mr. Byron placed a new play on the boards of the Gaiety, abounding with the clever points of dialogue and curious combinations of incidents which characterise his pieces. The present work is in three acts, and entitled "Good News." It is intended as a vehicle for Mr. Toole's humour and pathos. As Tom Larkin, Mr. Toole personates a man of common character, but of an ambitious mind. Intelligence reaches him of his becoming heir to a large fortune. Forthwith he deserts his first love, puts himself into training for first-class society, and aspires to the hand of an aristocratic lady. But the reverse comes. An elder brother turns up, to whom the property belongs, and Larkin has to beg pardon of his deserted sweetheart, who has become a great actress, but who relents and forgives. There is nothing novel in these materials; but they are worked up with indisputable skill.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre reopened on Monday under new management—that of Mr. R. Delatorre, the lessee of the Victoria Palace Theatre—with a version of a Parisian piece entitled "The Son of Night." It is in four parts. The principal characters are sustained by the tragedian, Mr. T. C. King, Mr. George Belmore, Mrs. C. T. Burleigh, and Miss Marie Henderson. The interest depends on the substitution of a child by its nurse (Mrs. C. T. Burleigh), which is brought up as the Duc de Sylla, the real heir to the dukedom being reared under the name of Ben Liel, the captain of a band of pirates, by Bravadura, a seaman (Mr. Belmore). The parts of the original Duke of Sylla in the introduction, who is killed, and of his son, as Ben Liel, in the rest of the drama, are sustained by Mr. King. The Duchess of Sylla, by the force of her maternal instinct, detects the fraud practised upon her, and ultimately the claims of Ben Liel are secured. The drama is well mounted, and the new scenery does credit to Messrs. R. M. Hyde and Evans. The house was well attended, but the alterations announced to be made in its structure have not yet been effected. Many mischances happened during the performance, and it is evident that matters are yet only in a tentative condition.

Last Saturday afternoon the corner-stone of a new national school was laid, with Masonic ceremonial, at Edgeside Holme, Newchurch, Rosendale, by Mrs. Patrick, wife of Captain Charles Patrick, of Cloughfold, Government inspector of factories. Captain and Mrs. Patrick jointly made a gift of the site for the new school, which will be completed at a cost of about £1500, of which there remains about £300 or £400 yet to be subscribed. The assemblage at the ceremony consisted of two or three thousand persons.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 announce that the third of the series of annual international exhibitions of selected works of fine art (including music), industrial art, and recent scientific inventions and discoveries, will be opened at South Kensington, London, in April, 1873, and closed in October, 1873. The exhibition will take place in the permanent buildings erected for the purpose, adjoining the Royal Horticultural Gardens. It will consist of three divisions—Fine Arts, Manufactures, and the Recent Scientific Inventions and New Discoveries of all kinds. The productions of all nations will be admitted, subject to the decision of competent judges as to their being worthy of exhibition, and provided they have not been exhibited in the previous international exhibitions of this series. The three divisions of this exhibition will be subdivided into the following classes. For each class a separate committee of selection will be appointed:—

Division I.—Fine Arts. Fine arts applied or not applied to works of utility executed since 1863.—Class 1. Paintings of all kinds, in oil, water colours, distemper, wax, enamel, and on glass, porcelain, &c.; mosaics; drawings of all kinds. Class 2. Sculpture, modelling, carving and chasing in marble, stone, wood, terra-cotta, metal, ivory, glass, precious stones, and any other material. Class 3. Engraving, lithography, photography, as a fine art, executed in the preceding twelve months. Class 4. Architectural designs and drawings, photographs of completed buildings, studies or restorations of existing buildings, and models. Class 5. Tapestries, carpets, embroideries, shawls, lace, &c., shown not as manufactures, but for the fine art of their design in form or colour. Class 6. Designs of all kinds of decorative manufactures. Class 7. Reproductions—i.e., exact full-size copies of ancient or mediæval pictures, painted before A.D. 1556; reproductions of mosaics and enamels; copies in plaster and fictile ivory; electrotypes of ancient works of art, &c.

Division II.—Manufactures. Machinery, substances, and processes.—Class 8. Silk and velvet fabrics. Class 9. Steel: (a) Steel manufactures, other than cutlery and edge tools; (b) cutlery and edge tools. Class 10. Surgical instruments and appliances. Class 11. Carriages not connected with rail or tram roads. Class 12. Substances used as food: (a) Agricultural products and manurial substances used in cultivation; (b) grocery, drysalters, and preparations of food; (c) wines, spirits, beer, and other drinks, and tobacco; (d) implements of all kinds for drinking exhibited for peculiarity of shape, or for novelty, and for the use of tobacco. Class 13. Cooking and its science.

Division III.—Class 14. Recent scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds.

All industrial objects submitted for exhibition must be new. With the view, however, of increasing the educational value of the Exhibition, her Majesty's Commissioners will, wherever possible, set aside certain spaces for collections of ancient works in the industrial division. The arrangement of objects will be strictly according to classes. Foreign Governments which desire to have space guaranteed to them can obtain such guarantee upon making application before Jan. 1, 1873. Such guaranteed space will not, however, be reserved for any foreign objects which are not delivered at the time appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners. Objects produced in the United Kingdom, as well as those objects produced in foreign countries, for which space has not been guaranteed, must be sent direct to the building for the inspection and approval of judges appointed for the purpose. All objects must be delivered at the proper places in the building, which will be hereafter advertised, and into the care of the appointed officers, free of all charges for carriage, &c., unpacked, labelled, and ready for immediate exhibition. No rent will be charged for space. Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide glass cases, stands, and fittings, steam and water power, and general shafting, free of cost to the exhibitors, if their requirements in these respects be notified to her Majesty's Commissioners before Jan. 31, 1873, and the Commissioners will carry out the arrangement of the objects by their own officers, except in regard to machinery, and other articles requiring skilled assistance and special fittings, which must be provided by the exhibitor. Her Majesty's Commissioners will take the greatest possible care of all objects, but they will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage of any kind. Prices should be attached to all works of art, and (whenever possible) to all other objects intended for sale at the close of the exhibition. Price clerks will be appointed to register the selection of objects for purchase, and to introduce the seller to the buyer. Every object belonging to Divisions II. and III. must be accompanied by a label, stating the name and address of the exhibitor, the special reasons, such as excellence, novelty, cheapness, &c., why it is offered for exhibition, and (whenever possible) the retail price at which the public can obtain it.

The latest days appointed for receiving each class of objects are as follow:—On Saturday and Monday, March 1 and 3: Paintings in oil and water colours, Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th and 5th: Sculpture. Thursday, 6th: Fine-art furniture and all decorative works, stained glass, reproductions, and substances used as food. Friday, 7th: Fine-art furniture and all decorative works, architectural designs, and substances used as food. Saturday, 8th: Engravings, &c.; tapestries, &c.; cooking, and its science. Monday, 10th: Steel, cutlery, and edge tools; cooking, and its science. Tuesday, 11th: Surgical instruments and appliances, machinery and raw materials, and scientific inventions. Wednesday, 12th: Designs for decorative manufactures, machinery and raw materials, and scientific inventions. Wednesday, 19th: Silk and velvet. Monday, April 7: Carriages.

Prizes will not be awarded, but a medal will be given to each exhibitor certifying that he has obtained the distinction of admission to the Exhibition.

The Cotton-Spinners' Association has been informed by the Board of Trade that it has been decided to continue the publication of the stock account of cotton in the country until the end of the present year.

The six hundredth anniversary of the venerable hospital at Greatham, near Stockton-on-Tees, was held on Thursday week, the proceedings being inaugurated by a special service in the ancient parish church, where an impressive sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York. At the luncheon which was subsequently held in a spacious marquee in the hospital grounds, at which the Rev. Canon Tristram, LL.D., presided, there was a most numerous and influential attendance.

The provisions of the new Licensing Act are beginning to be somewhat rigorously enforced, especially as regards Sunday trading. At Highbury three publicans and several of their customers have been fined for violating the Sunday clause; while at Clerkenwell a large number of summonses have been granted for various infringements of the statute. Favourable reports of its operation come from Dublin, Cork, Sheffield, and other places. The working men of Nottingham have met and denounced the Act as an unnecessary interference with the liberties of the labouring classes.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: ENGAGEMENT NEAR WITCHAMPTON—SECOND DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY ADVANCING FROM CRANBORNE.



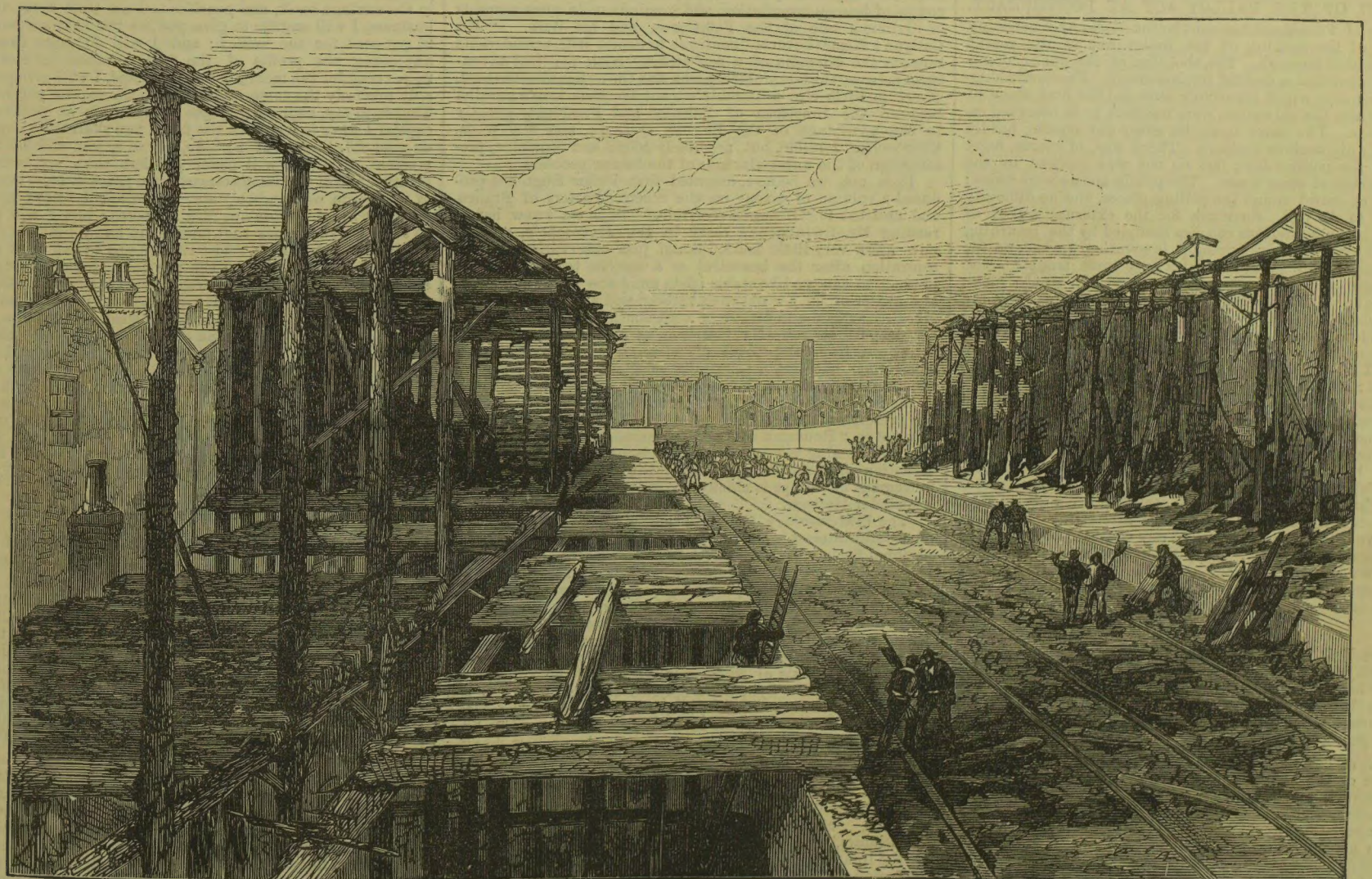
THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: DIVINE SERVICE IN THE RACE DOWN CAMP, BLANDFORD, ON SUNDAY LAST.



THE LAST LOAD.



COUNT SCLOPIS, PRESIDENT OF THE GENEVA COURT OF ARBITRATION.



SCENE OF THE FIRE AT KENTISH-TOWN STATION.

COUNT SCLOPIS.

There have been many reports, chiefly from American sources, that the decision of the Geneva Tribunal has been arrived at, that it is against England, and that the amount of the pecuniary award to America is even in course of being settled. But nothing definite is known, and these rumours may not contain a particle of truth. All that we have to do is to wait patiently until we have a distinct utterance from the arbiters themselves, paying no attention to eavesdropping gossip. After a three hours' sitting on Monday last the Court adjourned till Friday at noon, and Mr. Reuter states, under date of Tuesday afternoon, that the respective counsel are having fresh reports for Friday's sitting printed. Mr. Bowles, the well-known American banker, issued invitations to two thousand persons for an entertainment on Wednesday, in honour of the Court of Arbitration; and the members are invited to a dinner to be given on Saturday (to-day) by the Geneva State Council; so that, to those on the spot, at any rate, the end seems to be approaching. There is every confidence in the probity and intelligence of the arbiters and in their earnest desire to mete out even-handed justice between the two claimants; and, whatever may be their decision, it will be readily acquiesced in by both countries. Count Sclopis, the president, whose portrait we give, represents the King of Italy. He is a juriconsult of great repute in Italy, and has been for several years President of the Italian Senate. The other members of the tribunal are Herr Stampfli, appointed by the President of the Swiss Confederation; Baron Itajuba, the Brazilian member; Mr. Charles Francis Adams, for the United States; and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, for England.

THE FIRE AT KENTISH TOWN.

On the night of Monday week, as was briefly announced in our last Number, a fire, of considerable extent, occurred in Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town, at the district station of the London and North-Western Railway. Beneath the station, which was an ordinary wooden structure, were several arches, which had been let out either as stables or provender stores, and the fire broke out in one of these shortly after nine o'clock. The whole line of the railway in that neighbourhood is inclosed by dwelling-houses, and the arches in question did not abut upon any thoroughfare. This circumstance may account for the fact that the fire was not discovered until the flames were seen rising from an opening at the side of one of the arches. Directly the discovery was made an alarm was raised at the station of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in the Kentish Town-road—a distance of about half a mile from the scene of the fire—and at half-past nine a manual engine from that station, with three men, set out. Most of the platform had by that time taken fire, and as the flames from the arches spread on each side the whole station, with its waiting-rooms, signal-boxes, and other adjuncts, was soon enveloped and burnt down. The railway authorities took steps to prevent trains coming near the fire, and the entire traffic in that part of the line was stopped for three hours. The reflection of the fire was visible at the most distant parts of the metropolis, and the brigade authorities at Wellclose-square and Rotherhithe saw it as early as a quarter to ten o'clock. In the mean time an intimation of the disaster had been sent by telegraph to several of the stations of the fire brigade, and in a short time a number of engines, with about fifty men under Mr. Palmer and Mr. Bridges, the district superintendents, were in attendance, as was also a considerable body of the London Salvage Corps and several local volunteer fire brigades. There was a good supply of water from the New River, and all the engines got quickly to work. By the efforts of the firemen, the lower part of the station, containing the booking-office and some other rooms, and several houses surrounding the fire, which were for some time in jeopardy, were saved from any serious injury. The fire raged until two o'clock on the following morning.

WORKING OF THE BALLOT ACT AT PONTEFRAC.

The Mayor of Pontefract has sent to the *Times* an interesting statement of the working of the Ballot Act in the recent election for that borough. The abolition of the public nomination he regards as a decided improvement. The excitement and drunkenness which invariably attended the first stage of a contest under the old system were nowhere to be observed on this occasion. The town wore its every-day aspect; hardly anyone left his work or business. There was, of course, more bustle on the polling day; but no one was shocked by the familiar scenes of other times. The public-houses were quiet; there was no crowd round the polling-places, and no difficulty in getting to the poll. So much for the external aspect of things. In the mysterious recesses occupied by the returning officer and his deputies the dreaded innovation worked, on the whole, equally well. The illiterates gave some trouble. The time wasted over them was extreme; and Mr. Moxon offers some suggestions which may be usefully considered with the view of abbreviating the tedious process to which the country is at present forced to submit in order to obtain the votes of those who have not mastered the accomplishments of reading and writing. The average time occupied in taking the votes of those who could read was, however, only from thirty to forty seconds each, and surprise was generally expressed at the simplicity of the process. Much has been said about the delay which must arise in counting the ballot-papers. The authorities at Pontefract were new to the work, and were, perhaps, a little nervous; but Mr. Moxon shows that this part of the returning officer's duty may be made much less laborious and protracted than might be supposed. On one other point connected with this subject Mr. Moxon's testimony is interesting. He does not believe that the ballot deterred any considerable section of the electors from voting. The illiterates—who, it was predicted, would shrink from the ordeal of declaring their ignorance—came to the polling-places in as full proportion to their numbers as the rest of the constituency.

Messrs. Bell, Goodman, and Co., Walker Ironworks, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who have been working on the copartnership principle for twelve months, have made a profit of 21 per cent, of which 10 per cent goes to the firm and 10 per cent on the wages earned to the men; thus a man who has earned £50 in the year gets £5 dividend.

We have been asked by Count Wolkenstein, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, to give the following caution to the public:—A band of musicians, dressed in fantastic uniform, and pretending to be the military band of the Imperial and Royal Austrian 11th Regiment of Infantry, has been giving concerts in various towns of Europe under the leadership of a certain A. Matuschek, and the band is now visiting London under similar pretence. The said band is in no way connected with the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Army, and has, consequently, no right to assume such a title.

THE MAGAZINES.

This month's *Cornhill* contains no less than four fictions, of widely-differing types. In "Old Kensington" we have to admire, as usual, the exquisite delicacy of Miss Thackeray's observation, her subtlety in rendering the finer shades of character, and the witchery she contrives to throw around ordinary persons, trivial incidents, and commonplace landscapes. A description of the Brompton suburbs is a perfect triumph of word-painting. While Miss Thackeray attains poetry by her refined treatment of reality, Paul Gyulai's Transylvanian novel, "The Last Master of an Old Manor House," acquires for English readers something of an imaginative aspect by the unfamiliarity of the scenes it depicts. It is in fact, however, a sturdy bit of realism, in which the manners and sentiments of the Transylvanian rural classes, from the landowner to the boor, are portrayed with vivid fidelity. The story turns on the struggles of a Transylvanian squire of the old school to accommodate himself to the exigencies of a new and transitional condition of society. The situation would have precisely suited Mr. Anthony Trollope, of whom, on the pathetic side of his genius, we are frequently reminded. "Mademoiselle Viviane," the story of a French marriage, displays a thorough knowledge of French sentiment and social peculiarities, but is not very interesting as a tale, and terminates with a preposterous catastrophe. Mr. Proctor seems to have resorted to fiction as a means of impressing upon the public mind his peculiar theory of the constitution of Saturn, the incandescence of the body of the planet, and the existence of life upon its satellites. We cannot congratulate him upon any measure of success; the sober advocacy of his views in his recent paper on the subject surpassed the present imaginative version as much in literary interest as in scientific value. A notice of some English translations of "Faust" is inadequate as respects the versions discussed, but displays a deep and enthusiastic appreciation of the original. The most entertaining contribution to the magazine is Mr. House's account of "A Day in a Japanese Theatre." In his opinion the Japanese performers are equal to any in Europe in histrionic talent, but the pieces hardly afford scope for art of an elevated description, being mostly fairy legends set forth in fantastic pantomime. One of these, "The Enchanted Tea-Kettle," is most amusingly described.

The most noticeable contribution to a good, though not a brilliant, number of *Macmillan* is the first instalment of Mrs. Oliphant's "Two Marys." The heroine tells her own story, and tells it well, relieving the pathos of the situation by vivacity of expression. Papers on the supply of coal and the shortcomings of the Ballot Act discuss important questions with more ability than freshness of treatment. There is more novelty in Mr. George Darwin's "Development in Dress," in which many peculiarities of our present costume are shown to be vestiges of long-extinct fashions. Lady Pollock's criticisms on some standard novelists are sound, if not original; and there is considerable liveliness in a paper on railways and other matters in the Danubian Principalities.

Blackwood's "True Reformer" has got into the War Office, and the present number presents an extremely graphic sketch of the working of that department in connection with the autumnal manoeuvres. The sympathies of the writer, who is evidently a military man, are by no means with the economists, and one well-known administrator is satirised with especial pungency. "Glimpses of the Future," vouchsafed through the agency of mesmerism, constitute the most tragic fiction we have perused for a long time, and the tragedy is of a kind that appeals much more effectually to our sympathies than the sentimental sufferings of ideal personages. It relates to the price of coals. The reminiscences of Norwegian travel are picturesque; papers on Japan and the late Charles Lever partake too palpably of the nature of "padding."

The more interesting contribution to *Fraser* is an importation from the Celestial Empire. "The Legend of the Monkey," condensed by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse from a romance in twenty volumes, is full of grotesque fun, evincing a real insight into the monkey character, and, in spite of its wild extravagance, the vehicle of much weighty truth. It is, no doubt, as suggested by the adapter, an allegory of the audacious course of human speculation, and reminds us in some respects of Grimm's tale of the Fisherman and his Wife. "Mr. Catlyne's Misadventures" continue to depict with considerable humour the dilemma of a self-seeking Irish political adventurer between the hierarchical hawk and the nationalist buzzard. There is little else noticeable except an American's parallel between the functions of Premier and President, greatly to the advantage of the English system; and Mr. W. R. Greg's clear, forcible, but needlessly frigid and repulsive, presentation of the unpopular side of the labour problem.

It is not, we believe, disputed that Victor Hugo has produced a volume of poems on the recent disasters of France, and entitled it "L'Année Terrible." This we knew before reading Mr. Swinburne's essay in the *Fortnightly*, and we now know very little more. Some just observations on the aspiration after the beautiful as a motive towards literary production emerge like stable islets amid the froth, and clash, and glitter of Mr. Swinburne's verbose and ambitious rhetoric. Mr. F. Harrison and Mr. Bear contribute valuable papers on the labour question—Mr. Harrison, as it affects the artisan; Mr. Bear, from the point of view of the tenant-farmer. The former, adopting a suggestion of Mr. Brassey's, advocates the shortening of the hours of labour by the introduction of the relay system; the latter recommends the application of the principles of the Irish Land Act to England. Mr. Morley's chapter on "Rousseau at Les Charmettes" promises well for the forthcoming volume of which it is a specimen. The continuation of Senor Castelar's disquisition on the Republican movement in Europe is chiefly devoted to the Russian agitator, Alexander Herzen.

The *Contemporary Review* is rich in able papers on subjects of general interest. Mazzini's posthumous essay on the International Society, besides containing much interesting information, evinces the strong sense which rarely forsook him in dealing with matters of principle, however it may have occasionally failed him in action. Mr. Capes, treating of Irish education, forcibly reminds us that we have not now to deal with a national, but with an Italianised priesthood. "Schelling's Philosophy," "The Late French Protestant Synod," "The Law of Modesty in Art," are the subjects of able articles. Mr. Symonds's spirited translations from the sonnets of Michael Angelo are especially noteworthy as the first made from the genuine text, which has only recently been published—a garbled version by the poet's nephew having hitherto supplied its place.

Versions of Italian sonnets—Filicaja's—also form the staple of an interesting paper in *Saint Pauls*. Compared with Michael Angelo, however, Filicaja is a mere polisher of pretty conceits. Mrs. Haweis's precepts on costume, "Literary Legislators," and "Rambles in Sussex" are excellent papers of the lighter kind. "John Mardon, Mariner," is a tolerable imitation of Scott. Miss Saunders's "Old Letter" is a powerful story; but the subject is too shocking for Art.

The *Month* is less interesting than usual. The most important article is an account of the Lancashire state trials of

1694 from contemporary sources, correcting Lord Macaulay's version in many particulars. "Among the Prophets" is a lively reproduction of the current talk of earnest and cultivated English Catholics.

The *Transatlantic* offers a very miscellaneous, but probably fairly representative, selection from the periodical literature of America. Some passages of Professor Fiske's interesting lecture on Darwinism are so misprinted as to be unintelligible.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Gentleman's Magazine* is the first instalment of "The Isles of the Amazons," a long narrative-poem by Joaquin Miller, full of vivid descriptive touches, but composed, as a whole, in his usual hard, mechanical style. The determination to be wild and natural is painfully apparent. Mr. Hatton's story is unusually full of exciting incidents, relieved from sensationalism by a touch of humour. There is also a good paper on the coal question.

The best things in *Temple Bar* are a lively story entitled "In Search of a Teacup," and an amusing sketch of the legal and social observances accompanying matrimony in France. Mr. Reade's "Simpleton" is still the attraction of *London Society*. The rest of the contents are of the usual character.

The editorship of *Good Words* is, it appears, to be entrusted to the Rev. Donald Macleod, brother of the late lamented conductor. Judging from the number before us, all the characteristics of this popular periodical bid fair to be maintained under his auspices.

It is difficult to single out anything for special notice in *Tinsley*, *Belgravia*, or the *Argosy*; and we must restrict ourselves to an acknowledgment of *Good Words* for the Young, the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *People's Magazine*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Leisure Hour*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

THE SPEAKER AND HIS FARM-LABOURERS.

Last Saturday the Right Hon. H. Brand, the Speaker of the House of Commons, gave his annual treat to the labourers on the Glynde estate, to celebrate the ingathering of the harvest.

Mr. Brand presided at the dinner, and, in reply to the toast of his health—proposed, in the warmest terms, by the Rev. W. de St. Croix, Vicar of the parish—congratulated them upon the abundance of the harvest in that part of the country, and expressed his hope that all parts of the kingdom had been similarly favoured. The right hon. gentleman then said:—

It will be in your recollection that, about three years ago, when we assembled in this tent, I called the attention of the young boys in my employ to the necessity of those who could not then read and write, and who wished to remain in my service, to learn to do so at once, and I warned them that unless they did they would not continue in my service. I am happy to find that that warning has produced a good effect, and I intend to adhere to the principle that all boys who wish to be employed by me must learn to read and write before they can receive wages. Now, I suppose that in these times, when there is so much talk about the rate of wages, you will hardly think I am doing my duty if I do not say something in reference to the agitation which is going on throughout the country. My opinion is, we shall never have a satisfactory settlement of that question until the labourer receives in some shape or other a share, though it may be a small one, of the profit of the business in which he is engaged. I refer not only to the labourer on farms, but to the labourer in mines, in manufactories, and in trade of all kinds. But you will say, How is the labourer to derive any share of the profits of farming, because he has no capital? Well, now, it is quite true that you have no capital beyond your labour; but what is capital? I wonder whether any of you have considered this question, what is capital? Capital is nothing more nor less than labour husbanded. Now, if you could save any money, however small the amount, and could invest it in carrying on a farm, I think, according to the amount so invested, you would be entitled to a share in the profits of that farm. I will give you a practical illustration of what I mean. Some of you are fortunate enough to have a few pounds in the savings bank, and I believe the savings bank limits the interest paid on the investments to 2½ per cent. Now, I will make a proposition to you and to all in my employ. If you have got £5, we will say, in the savings bank, and you like to lend that to my farming business, I will engage to give you, as the savings bank does, 2½ per cent for the money; and I will do more than that. Supposing the profits of the farm amount to more than 2½ per cent for the money I have invested, I will give you rateably precisely the same interest upon the capital you lend me. That is to say, supposing I get 10 per cent as profit on the capital I have invested on the farm, you shall have 10 per cent on your £5, instead of 2½. So, you see, you will be in this position, that you will never get less than you receive at present, and if the farm returns more you will have the benefit of it. Some will probably say, "How am I to get the £5?" Well, we know it does not rain £5 notes; but I will suggest to those who have not that amount in hand that they should lay by so much a week. The rate of pay to the boys is from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per week, and the pay increases according to the ability to work. The carters, shepherds, &c., receive about 15s. per week, and out of this, it seems to me, it is by no means impossible that some may save 2s. a week; and if you pay me that, I will engage at the end of the year to pay you the £5, if you desire it, plus 2½ per cent, or whatever the rate of interest from the year's farming operations. I am quite sure of this, that we shall never come to a satisfactory settlement of the relation between employer and employed until the latter, according to the amount of labour and capital he has invested, has an interest in the good conduct of the concern. My sole object is to give you a personal pecuniary interest in the conduct of the farm, and to raise you a little above the position you now occupy as labourers.

The Lords Justices sworn in for the government of Ireland during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant are Lord Sandhurst and Viscount Monck.

The finding and sentence of the general court-martial which recently tried Private George Welsh, R.M., at Chatham, were promulgated on Monday. The prisoner was tried for being drunk at Deal on July 26, for stabbing two of his comrades on that day with intent to injure them, and for biting and kicking two more comrades with intent to injure them. The trial lasted several days, and the Admiralty have approved the finding of the Court. The prisoner was found guilty on all the charges, and sentenced to 742 days' imprisonment, and to be dismissed the service with ignominy.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the late Session with the curious title of the Kidnapping Act. The object of the statute is to prevent and punish British subjects for criminal outrages on natives of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. It recites that criminal outrages by British subjects have of late much prevailed and increased. No British vessel is to carry native labourers unless the master of the vessel has given a bond and obtained a license. The colonial courts are to try offences committed by British subjects in the removal and detention of natives, which is punishable as felony.

LADY GEORGE QUIN.

MR. HANMER, OF BODNOD

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TOMKINSON.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEM No. 1489.

By Mr. A. W. HUNTER

BLACK.

WHITE

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR. No. XIII.

A solution of the above is requested.

CHess BY CORRESPONDENCE.

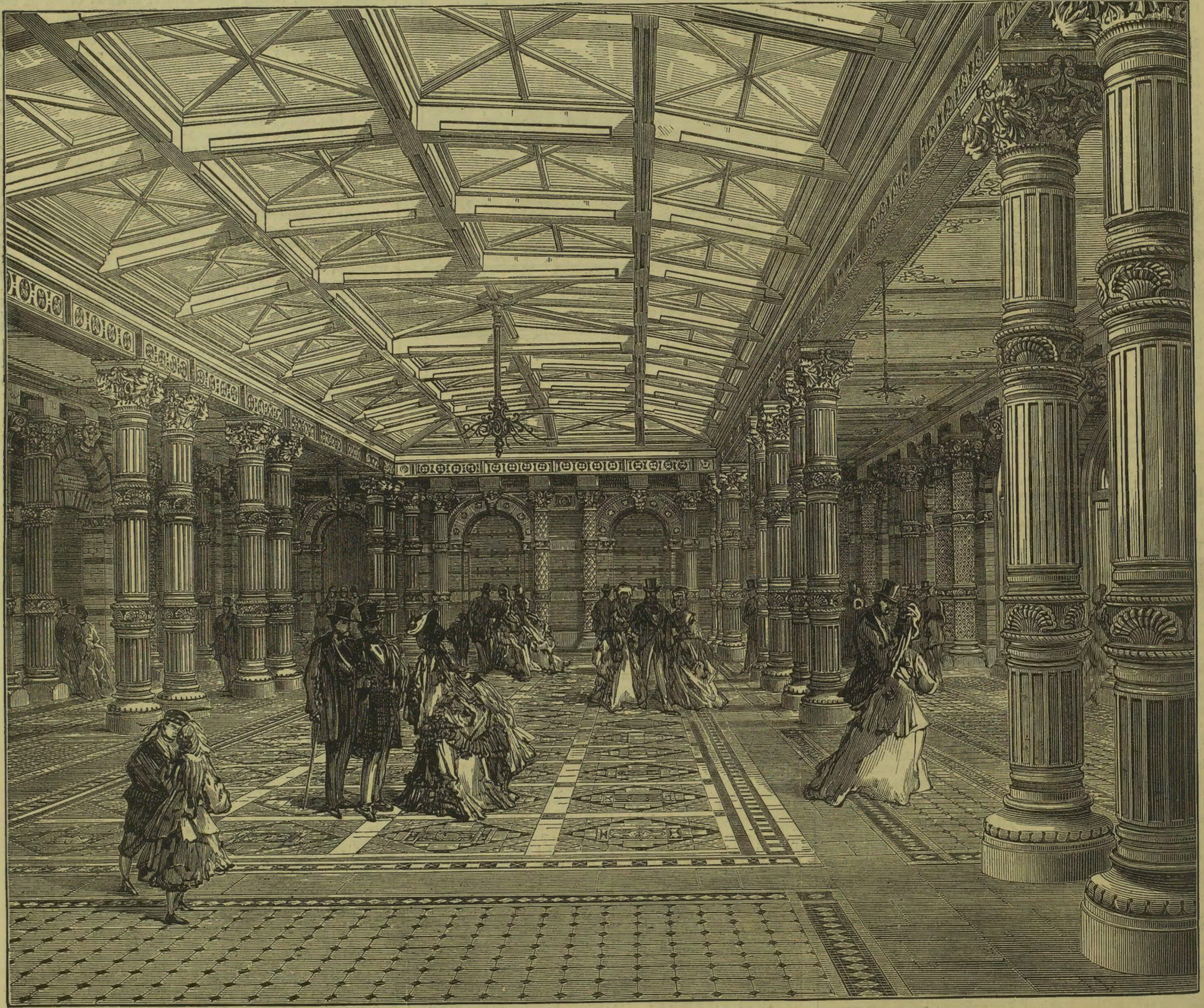
A book to be highly recommended to those whom it more particularly concerns is *Stones of the Temple*, by Walter Field, M.A., F.S.A. (Rivingtons). It is such a volume as the eye can look upon with very great pleasure, and it contains a vast deal of information conveyed in the conversational form. Moreover, it can boast of more than fifty illustrative engravings of an exquisite description. The reader will learn that a "lich-gate" means a "corpse-gate," and is so called because it is "the gate through which the dead body is borne;" that the "lich-stone" is a "peculiar arrangement for resting the corpse at the entrance to the churchyard;" that quite a sensible little sermon can be preached in a plain and friendly fashion by any "Vicar of the parish," about "gravestones," and the "porch" and the "pavement" of a church; that the "walls" and the "windows" make equally good texts; and that the "font," the "pulpit," the "nave," the "aisles," the "transepts," the "chancel-screen," the "chancel," the "altar," the "organ-chamber," the "vestry," the "pillars," the "roof," and the "tower" give the author an opportunity in every case of carrying out his purpose, which is "simply to inform those who, from having paid little attention to such pursuits (to wit, ecclesiastical art and architecture), or from early prejudice, may have misconceived the origin

and design of much that is beautiful and instructive in God's house." The author has so ordered his arrangement that "the spiritual and the material fabric are placed side by side, and the several offices and ceremonies of the Church as they are specially connected with the different parts of the building are briefly noticed." There are many auxiliary footnotes, with references to instructive publications; and it is, perhaps, superfluous to add that the volume is less calculated to find favour amongst Dissenters than amongst those Churchmen who are generally denominated High.

Schemers and theorists are by no means to seek in our day; and amongst them may be included the anonymous author of *Baron Grimboch* (Tinsley Brothers). The Baron is entitled "Doctor of Philosophy and sometime Governor of Barataria;" his sturdy volume is described as "a record of his experience, written by himself in exile, and published by authority;" and it is dedicated to Napoleon the Third, who lost a throne by being wiser than his people." The drift of the book will probably be best understood if an enumeration be given of some schemes which the worthy

Baron projected "for the regeneration of Barataria." His "darling project" was "the establishment of the High Court of Humanity for the prevention of war." With the view of securing "in the next generation a strong, a healthy, and a beautiful people," every marriage was to be preceded by certain investigations which there is no need to specify, and was to be considered legal only when these inquiries had been undergone and the proper certificates obtained. There was to be established "a system of compulsory education for every child, rich or poor;" but "the teaching of religion was not to be compulsory." It was proposed to provide the means of healthful recreation to all classes of people." The next "step in the ladder of progress" was to be "the abolition of the punishment of death; not because it was a severe, but because it might be an unjust, penalty, which, once inflicted, was irreparable." A very favourite idea of the Baron's was to diminish "the plague of lawyers;" and, as a means of carrying it out to some extent, it was suggested that "the right to bring actions for debt in the courts, great or small, of Barataria should be forthwith abolished," it being argued

that "no debts are so punctually paid as debts of honour," and that, "if every debt became a debt of honour," as it would under the new system, "not only would tradesmen and merchants exercise more caution in the giving of credit, but ready money would, as a rule, be paid by almost everybody." It does not appear to have struck the Baron that, if all debts were put in the same category, the result would, as likely as not, be that the distinction now made in favour of debts of honour would simply vanish, and that "base is the slave who pays" would be the sentiment prevailing in all transactions. At any rate, the reason why debts of honour are considered more binding than others is clearly not because they are unrecoverable by law, but because, as they are nearly always contracted between persons who constantly meet in the same social or other circle, a defaulter is liable to cold shoulder, Coventry, altercation, and everything that makes life intolerable. The Baron resolved to proceed "to the permanent extinction of drunkenness in Barataria" after a very summary method of procedure:—"That the reform should be radical and complete, it was resolved that public-houses, gin



ENTRANCE HALL TO THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

shops, and beershops should be wholly abolished throughout the length and breadth of Barataria; and that wine, beer, and spirituous liquors should only be sold in three descriptions of establishments, the number of which, in every town and city, should be strictly proportioned to the number of inhabitants." It may surprise a very few unsophisticated persons to learn that the reforming Baron brought all Barataria about his ears, had to resign his governorship, and did not meet with the entire approval of his Sovereign. The Baron, however, who could obtain no credit for his statesmanship, philosophy, political genius, and philanthropical reformations, was created a Duke for his skill in making a salad; from which it may be presumed that the book is a satire upon the world and the wise men who would improve it.

When we consider how many travellers become, in their own estimation, perfectly qualified to pass an opinion upon the political, moral, religious, and social condition of all the United States after a few days' residence in each or in some of them, half a year seems quite a long time to devote to the survey of a single one, though that one be of prodigious extent and of immense importance; and, therefore, the feeling of misgiving which naturally arises from apprehensions of limited experience should not be allowed to jaundice the eye with which one looks upon *Six Months in California*, by J. E. Player-Frowd (Longmans). In other respects it is the very book an inquirer would

desire. There has been no lack of words depicting the amusing, the picturesque, the dramatic, and the rowdyish phases of Californian life; but memory recalls but few in which the subject has been treated from the useful, practical, business-like point of view. That, however, is the aspect which, in the present instance, is more especially prominent. The author is sensible enough to cut short or altogether omit the usual details relating to "the trip across the Atlantic," to the Mormons, and to other things and persons legitimately within the scope of his observation, but already descanted upon by other writers to an almost nauseating degree; and though he says, and says well, the little that it seems to him good to say about New York, the Sierras, Sacramento, San Francisco, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Treasure City, and such features of them as the ordinary traveller would dwell upon, he reserves himself and the majority of his pages for "the more serious task of describing the Golden State, its climate, geology, zoology, &c., as well as its mining, agricultural, and other industries." He has thus chosen the better part; and he has put together a collection of facts which are certainly most interesting, and which may be of considerable assistance to the people who do the hard and necessary, but good and serviceable, work of the world. It is clear, however, that he undertook what is called "rather a large order," if regard be had to the time bestowed upon it,

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

Since the opening of the Brighton aquarium, on the 10th ult. (when we gave a view of it), large numbers have visited the place. On Monday, Aug. 26, 5200 persons paid the admission fee of sixpence, and on Monday last there were 6000 visitors.

Considerable progress has been made in stocking the tanks, which at first were necessarily but thinly inhabited. There are several fine turtles; and one, the most recent arrival, a West Indian green turtle, weighs nearly a hundredweight and a half. The institution has already fairly established itself in public favour.

The entrance hall, of which a view is given, is in the Italian style, presenting the appearance of a Pompeian court. The columns are of iron and terra cotta, ornamented with appropriate devices. The floor is of encaustic tiles, from the manufactory of Messrs. Malkin and Co., Burslem. The height of this portion of the building has been dwarfed, owing to the objection of the Town Council to any portion of the building projecting above the line of view from the Marine Parade.

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